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No. 1640

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## AFGHANISTAN

### EDUCATION APPRAISAL UNDER THE REFORM OF EDUCATION

Kabul JUMHURIYAT in Dari 8 Nov 76 p 6

[Article by M. Amin]

[Text] The reform of education in the Republic of Afghanistan, under the heading of the Policy of Education, part 9, states as follows regarding educational appraisal: "Necessary attention is being given to improving the system of appraisal, especially that of exams, from the viewpoint of their reliability and to adopting the exam as an established procedure of appraisal. The Ministry of Education is establishing appropriate standards for exams at different levels." Unquestionably, this statement stresses the importance of educational appraisal, of which exams constitute an important part, as a standard procedure in the educational process.

Since a great many educational improvements were mentioned in this statement, such as reliability, validity, an established procedure and standard exam, and even appraisal (the meaning of which needs to be explained), we therefore proceed, on the one hand, to explain the above-mentioned improvements, and on the other hand, to clarify the concept of educational appraisal, hoping to make this matter more readily understandable.

Just as it is expected that every educator and teacher should have mastery of the subject he is teaching, being proficient and conversant in it, and would make use of all possible means of teaching in order to attain educational aims, along with knowing his students and helping them in their difficulties and establishing a close contact and positive relationship between his colleagues and the students' parents; likewise it is necessary that he be fully acquainted with procedures of appraisal or evaluation in order to attain educational aims and thus receive the satisfaction of having adequately performed his task in the process of teaching.

Educational appraisal has been defined variously by teachers and specialists. For example, according to some, exams at school are considered as appraisal, while for others educational appraisal is more than exams, it is also concerned with evaluating over-all reasons for achievement or nonachievement.

From the viewpoint of educational consultants and administrative personnel, appraisal consists of the supervision of the plans of studies, i.e. the curriculum in schools and its most effective application in addition to the evaluation of the qualifications, ability and knowledge of the teacher.

However, nowadays a great number of educators define educational appraisal as follows: educational evaluation consists of a broad and long-term program which determines in an orderly and methodical manner content and educational procedures in the light of definite accepted aims of society.

This definition is sufficiently comprehensive and is applicable to all educational levels.

Thus, educational appraisal is not only the means of evaluation, ascertainment and judgment, it also includes the determination of what are considered to be the desired and expected results of the educational process, being realized over a long period of time. The reason for its being continuous and on-going is that education itself is a long-lasting process that continues during one's whole life, its actual aim being to prepare an individual to become a fit member of society. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that the aims of these educational procedures be realized continuously in the desired effective manner, and it is for this reason that exams have been adopted as a standard procedure for appraising the efficacy of these procedures.

Thus it is indispensable that every teacher or educator, in addition to teaching his students, should make an appraisal of the quality of his teaching and evaluate his performance within the demands of the goals of the curriculum. In fact, his real basic aim in the appraisal should be the future improvement of the achievements of his students in the light of their present condition and particular needs.

Since there are many factors involved in the growth and educational development of children, educational appraisal is considered a complex problem. However, educational achievements are in themselves nothing more than the display of the students' and teachers' activities in their efforts to achieve certain required educational aims. And the means being used to determine the relative value and extent of these achievements is the test or exam. Thus, the exam is seen as a control procedure requiring a certain reaction on the part of the person being tested.

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CSO: 4806



AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH MINISTRY PLANS CITED

Kabul JUMHURIYAT in Dari 8 Feb 77 pp 3, 7

/Article: "Expansion in Health Services"/

/Text/ In the series of the measurable goals to be pursued in the development of health services, one might review the following:

A. An acceptable, practical elementary health surveillance system /will be expanded/ to cover up to 50 percent of the public (in comparison with the present 25 percent) and their work efficiency will be increased by 15 percent. Efficiency is the net of the supply of services divided by expenses.

C. Services of hospitals will improve through increase of 1,390 beds, construction of four regional hospitals, and /an increase in/ maximum use of beds from 80 to 95 percent.

D. Each basic health center and hospital will be equipped with laboratory diagnostic equipment, and greater effort will be exerted to improve the scientific level of personnel.

E. Complementary technical services (institutes) will be developed in the form of research centers and centers for training in their field of responsibility.

F. In the manpower area, it is the purpose of the national health program to create equilibrium between supply and demand in the health field.

To apply the ideals of the republican revolution, the Ministry of Public Health is undertaking to apply the following programs on behalf of the majority of the people, and will put them forth and carry them out in accordance with its financial abilities:

1. Basic health services: To expand the health infrastructure and investigate the health requirements of people in the villages of Afghanistan, an effort will be made to put 197 health centers and 197 branch health

8. Technical aid services: Development of diagnostic institutions such as laboratories, X-ray clinics and educational and research institutes to supply useful services in the medical and paramedical areas have not been ignored, and a comprehensive program has been drawn up to raise the quality of these organizations, especially in the area of necessary scientific research, under the title of paramedical services. Among the principal objectives of this program is the encouragement of scientific research, training and encouragement of researchers, and supplementing of equipment. These matters will be organized within a coordinated framework and medical diagnostic examinations will aid preventive and treatment activities as a consequence.

9. Development of public health manpower: Development of public health manpower, including medical, paramedical and administrative personnel, is being organized within the public health manpower development program, in order to establish a balance between the supply of and demand for public health personnel and to ensure scientific standards for the manpower and population. This subject requires the establishment of a public health manpower institute. In one area, specialized medical education has been undertaken in organizations related to the Ministry of Public Health and an effort is being made to make the educational enrollment in public health manpower educational programs respond to the requirements of our nation and our people.

10. The public health administration reform and development program: For the first time the Ministry of Health has made an attempt to organize administrative affairs for the sake of planning and reasonable and scientific supply of vocational services, in order to eliminate administrative deficiencies and provide greater development in them, on scientific bases, in the context of the implementation of existing regulations and laws.

To this end, an administrative development program and plan have been set forth and these will be applied during the plan. Reform activities have been drawn up to improve the organization of financial, logistical, service, accounting and planning affairs in accordance with schedules to this end, and these will accordingly be put into practice. In the field of administrative personnel, attention is being given to greater quality and quantity of work and to patriotic ideals.

11. Further development of preventive medicine: Since health, in its international sense, is the comprehensive improvement of the body, the spirit and society, the Ministry of Public Health will carry out the measures necessary for preventive medical programs in accordance with the desires and wishes of the republic government in combating social corruption in view of its connection with effects on health.

In another area, the Ministry of Public Health will seriously follow up on the subject of nutrition in order to combat the various causes and types of malnutrition and will select beneficial programs in this context in the

centers into operation throughout provincial districts and villages by the end of the plan so that investigations of the urgent health requirements of the villages may be made by elementary public health training workers in the villages. The effort is also being made to raise the quality of basic, elementary health services for the neediest groups of the population in the villages, that is, infants, children, mothers, and the country's workers and peasants. These services will for the most part involve preventive services and primary treatment services, in accordance with instructions from the republican government.

2. Group immunization program: This useful program will be applied in a group manner throughout the country in order to control, with the objective of suppressing and exterminating, fatal contagious diseases such as tuberculosis, tetanus, diphtheria and whooping cough and conduct surveillance for elimination of smallpox. The basic objective of this program is to immunize the majority of the population against these diseases; that is, more than 80 percent of the entire population is exposed to danger from these diseases, and this includes most infants, children and mothers.

Application of this program has already begun and it is hoped that these diseases will have been put under control by the end of the current plan.

3. The anti-malaria program: This is a program which enjoys priority for economic and humanitarian reasons. Its objective is to control malaria among the 20 million people exposed to danger from the disease, with the objective of suppressing and exterminating it for once and for all. Capital expenditures in this area include provision of health manpower to advance development plans and programs of other sectors. This program has intensified the various technical and administrative aspects of the anti-malaria campaign, as compared with their previous status, and its resources will be used as far as possible to advance other health programs.

The objectives of this program are to reduce incidences of malaria from 10 per 1,000 persons to 1 per 1,000 persons, and to eradicate dysentery in addition to eradicating malaria. In this manner, both will be combatted at the same time.

4. The anti-tuberculosis campaign: Due to its frequency of occurrence, this chronic disease has been given priority after malaria within the context of contagious diseases. The general objectives of this project consist of application of the group to immunize the population between 0 and 20 years of age, in addition to epidemiological control of the disease, discovery of occurrences, effective treatment of occurrences, and supervision of patients at home and in the hospital. These services will be provided by a central institute and several regional institutes, with the help of the group immunization program. The effort has been made to use cheap, effective equipment in the campaign.

5. Environmental health protection and elimination of refuse: The importance of the presence of sanitary drinking water is plain and obvious. Therefore, one of the objectives of this program is to provide sanitary drinking water for 26.6 percent of the rural population and 60 percent of the urban population of the country. At the present time, 33 percent of the urban population and less than 5 percent of the rural population have access to this. This hope will be realized by drilling 4,000 shallow and deep wells throughout the country.

This program to eliminate refuse and propagate other principles of environmental health protection will provide technical advice to relevant departments and municipalities.

Similarly, this program will proceed with the construction of 400 model toilets, which people in villages and small towns will frequent and make use of.

6. Provision and production of medicines: In view of the exorbitant expenditures made in importing medicines and the importance of medications as a basic part of prevention and cure, and to the end of avoiding profiteering by a group of people in this field, the republican government has reviewed the recommendations of the Ministry of Public Health regarding the implementation of a law on generic drugs, basic pharmaceuticals which may be obtained at high quality and low cost. After careful scientific consideration, the Ministry of Public Health, with the support of the Ebn-e Sina Institute of Balkh, has drawn up beneficial programs to provide basic, noncommercial drugs at high quality and a cost less than one-sixtieth /that of imported drugs/ for persons requiring them, and implementation of these programs is underway. In addition to these procedures, the Ministry of Public Health has also completed technical and economic studies on the production of pharmaceuticals inside the country, so that the avaricious may be effectively prevented from reaping profit. Generic drugs are entering the country at the present time. A national generic drug policy has been drawn up and will gradually appear in wholly generic form.

7. Hospitals: It is plain that treatment services include expensive health services not only in our country but indeed throughout the world but that every country has the responsibility of expanding and scientifically enlarging treatment services in order to investigate the conditions of the sick. To this end, the Ministry of Public Health has put forth a scientific program for the qualitative and quantitative development of hospitals, with consideration for financial resources, manpower and equipment. The general objectives of this program consist of attaining the objective of providing one bed for every 1,000 people by the end of the seven-year plan and, at the same time, raising the use of existing beds to more than 90 percent and improving the quality of medical treatment by training specialized personnel and improving the equipment and administration of hospitals for which plans have been made.

framework of its health services, because nutrition plays a fundamental role in the growth and development of human beings and also contributes to their mental and intellectual behavior. Therefore the subject of nutrition is of general health significance in providing healthy individuals who can play their constructive role in society.

The ultimate effects of application of health programs: It is certain that with the application of these programs through the plan, the Ministry of Public Health will be discharging its contribution in supplying health services and developing them further, with better, requisite quality, with attention to the population groups under the program, who constitute the majority of the population, and will be complying with the objectives referred to above.

Background for subsequent Ministry of Public Health services: Among the advantages of the activities which have been planned is the fact that the programs can continue until their final completion stage and therefore, with the continued reform and further improvement of the abovementioned programs, create a background for Ministry of Public Health services, whereby the ministry will be able to play its part in ensuring the health of the people of Afghanistan.

We therefore are most hopeful that the Ministry of Public Health, by applying the seven-year public health development plan, which will be applied with the full support and cooperation of the people of Afghanistan--especially persons affiliated with medicine and related sectors, that is, the Ministries whose activities aid health development activities--will realize the sacred hopes of the republican regime and the people of this nation as far as health is concerned.

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AFGHANISTAN

INAUGURATION OF DASHT-E SANG-E MOHR AND KHAMCHAN IRRIGATION PROJECT

Kabul JUMHURIYAT in Dari 31 Oct 76 p 3

[Interview with Rezwanollah, Chief of the Construction of Irrigation Network Service, Ministry of Water and Power, by reporter Zaliq]

[Text] Up to 1354 [1975-1976] the work on the irrigation project of Dasht-e Sang-e Mohr and Khamchan in Badakhshan Province had progressed a distance of 6 kilometers and from the head lock it has been consolidated for 6 kilometers on all sides. Since some difficult technical operations were to be performed after the completion of the above-mentioned part of the work, the rest of the canal--23 kilometers in length--was completed during the past year [1975-1976] and during half of the present [1976] year, and has finally been put into operation.

The problems connected with the Dasht-e Sang-e Mohr and Khamchan irrigation project were explained by engineer Rezwanollah, the chief of the Construction and Irrigation Network Service, in his interview with the reporter of JUMHURIYAT on the occasion of the inauguration of the canal in question.

In answering a question as to whether the construction of this canal was carried out by Afghan personnel alone or with the cooperation of foreign specialists, the chief of the Construction and Irrigation Network Service of the Ministry of Water and Power, gave the following explanation:

The work connected with the realization of the aforesaid project was carried out from the beginning to its end entirely by Afghan personnel.

He added that the overall expenditures for this canal, which amounted to about 25.4 million afghanis, were covered by the state.

Engineer Rezwanollah supplied the following information about the characteristics of the canal concerned in this project:

The canal in question begins at Cheta near Faizabad and continues on the left side of the Kokcha River along its bank for 6 kilometers, passing through the new town of Faizabad. In addition to providing drinking

water for the residents of the new town of Faizabad, it irrigates the area of about 4,500 jaribs of land of the Dasht-e Sang-e Mohr and Khamchan and the lands of the villages of Samti, Usiti and Qara Quizi, which previously were dependent on nonirrigated crops and whose lands are at present irrigated in a modern scientific way. Thus, in the future, this wilderness will be transformed into green valleys and fertile fields.

In answering another question the chief of the Construction and Irrigation Network Service gave this information:

With the realization of the project in question, 4,500 jaribs of land on the left bank of the Kokcha River, forming part of the Dasht-e Sang-e Mohr and Khamchan, were provided with irrigation, and in the near future it is being planned to extend the canal and to provide irrigation for 2,200 jaribs of land known as Dasht-e Qorugh and situated on the right bank of the Kokcha River. This will be done by raising water and letting it pass through a pipeline over the Kokcha River opposite Dasht-e Sang-e Mohr.

Water for irrigation will be supplied to users and distributed on the basis of block grouping. The realization of this project will make a basic contribution to the development of this region and will have a positive effect on strengthening its economic structure.

Replying to a question about the extent to which this project was meant to be beneficial to agriculture and improve the economy of the country, he said:

This project, on the one hand, is putting under irrigation unproductive and waterless land, and on the other hand it provides water according to modern scientific principles, which in itself has a beneficial effect on the agricultural situation and on increasing crop capacity. It thus brings about a positive change in this region by ensuring the economic life of its people. For this reason the realization of this project should be considered as beneficial, contributing to the improvement of the cultural and economic situation of the country.

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IRAN

## TEACHERS HIRING, COST DECREASE AMONG 1977 BUDGET GOALS

Teheran ETTELA'AT in Persian 14 Feb 77 p 24

[Text] The Ministry of Education will employ 40,000-50,000 teachers. In order to expand the education and health services, 40,000-50,000 teachers will be hired and employment for the medical cadre will continue.

Other government organizations will only be authorized to employ replacements for retired employees or to employ contract employees officially.

The general and principal points of 1977 [2536-sic(1356?)] budget will be brought up in the next few days in the Ministers Council in order to make changes, if necessary.

It was said today that one of the most important economic goals in the budget bill which will be submitted to Parliament next week concerns fixed prices and suitable economic growth.

Therefore, in the first place emphasis has been placed on decreasing the current costs of government organizations and using the scheduled development credits based on timetables for the implementation of the projects considered for next year. Therefore, in next year's budget bill unnecessary costs have been eliminated and some of the costs--such as purchasing services, transportation, rents, water, electricity, telephone expenses and other services--have been decreased. Credit for other current costs next year was estimated to be about the same as was allocated in this year's budget.

### Hiring Teachers

Furthermore, there will be restrictions on hiring for government organizations, especially for the departments located in Teheran, except in the education and health cadres. The rest of the ministries and government organizations will not be allowed to hire new employees except to replace retired employees or hire contract employees officially.

Next year the Ministry of Education will be authorized to recruit 40,000-50,000 teachers for the different parts of the country in order to teach all those who need education.



There will also be new openings in high schools and vocational training centers.

On the other hand, in order to have better medical and health coverage, physicians, nursing supervisors, nurses and other medical staff will be employed next year. The responsible organizations will employ the required staff either locally or from abroad. Provisions for retired employees have also been taken into consideration in the 1977 budget bill. In the bill new credits will be provided for the retired employees.

Right now, retired government employees receive three different types of pensions and benefits. First, the ones who retired before 1345 (1966) [Before the enforcement of the Civil Service Law]. Second, the employees who were retired under the first phase of the Civil Service Law. The rest were retired after the second phase of the Employment Act.

For development credits, in next year's budget priority has been given to the unfinished projects. The Plan and Budget Organization and the executive departments will use a schedule for each development project, those completely or partly finished next year, so that credits will be allocated in accordance with the project's progress.

#### Increase in Investments

From credits for next year's development projects, investments will be made in fundamental plans and the total credits for fixed investments will be more than this year.

In the bill more attention has been paid to the costs of government companies and institutes, (either profit or non-profit organizations). As far as possible efforts have been made to provide credit for increasing the investment of such companies by revising their efficiency and income.

Other characteristics of next year's budget are the distribution of credits to the provinces by ministries and government organizations and the transfer of more financial and employment authority to the general departments in the cities. Therefore, in the 1977 budget almost all of the ministries and government organizations will have general and provincial budgets. By taking the policy of ministries into consideration, provincial budgets will be used by the general departments of the provinces.

Right now, estimations are being made of the current credit and next year's development budget by the experts of the Plan and Budget Organization and although changes in revenue have required cost cuts, total credit for next year will not be less than this year and the budget deficit is expected to be about 5 percent.

## FRESH APPROACH TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Teheran TEHRAN JOURNAL in English 5 Mar 77 p 4

[Text]

**NOT LONG AGO**, the results of the country's first national census in more than two decades were published and it was found that more than half of all Iranians live and work in the country's vast rural areas. Meanwhile, the census plus many other studies in recent years have pointed to an alarming trend that has set in over the past 15 years. A great number of problems in the Iranian urban centers revolves round the desire of the rural population of the country to move to the cities not only for higher incomes, but also for such amenities as better work conditions and more recreation.

The country's long-term planners are deeply concerned about this trend. The migration of rural population to the cities causes an added burden on housing and transportation in urban areas, and also leads to complications on the agricultural scene.

It is not uncommon to see crops lying unharvested for lack of a work force. This has been the main concern of experts involved in devising the

country's sixth plan. In addition to them, people responsible for devising annual budgets have also been involved in it. A look at the projects for rural development and regional projects for 2536 indicates that this problem is being tackled.

These efforts have taken several forms. Perhaps the most vital and effective of these are the programs that will be carried out next year with the objective of narrowing the gap still existing between the standards of living in cities and rural areas.

To realize this objective, the government plans, in addition to spending considerable sums on improvement of the rural infrastructure, to provide thousands of villages with the kind of welfare and social amenities that are inducing farmers to abandon their farms in the hope of better life in cities.

At the same time, steps aimed at increasing the agricultural output as well as establishing rural and agricultural industries have been taken.

In respect of the infrastructure in rural areas the

government has earmarked a total of 7,844 million rials to be spent next year in this field. Priority has been given to providing larger villages and rural centers with welfare and services that never existed there before.

Specific programs to be carried out next year could be listed as follows:

The continuation of construction of rural development centers across the country. These centers, one in every rural region covering a number of villages of various sizes, are designed to provide the area with such major services as drinking water and laying pipes for this purpose; building rural roads that will be of great assistance to farmers trying to get their products to markets; construction of hygienic facilities such as public baths in villages, slaughter houses and also facilities deemed necessary for preservation of environment.

These facilities and installations will also be provided to villages in isolated areas with populations. At the

same time, continuous efforts will be made to repair quickly any kind of damage that might be caused to such facilities.

By spending a total of 42 million rials, the government plans to take major steps to educate the rural population on using time profitably. In this program, experts despatched to rural regions will educate villagers and farmers in new skills and techniques while another part of the program will concentrate on spreading information on how cooperative societies work and what kinds of benefits farmers could draw from their collective activities in the framework of cooperatives.

A total of 7,957 million rials will be spent on rural development. The amount includes 71 million rials earmarked for carrying out research work into such fields as finding better means of providing welfare to the rural population.

Meanwhile, a total of 1,040 million rials will be spent on multi-purpose regional development projects. These projects are aimed at providing all regions of the country, with coordinated and well-balanced development.

This has become important in view of the rapid economic development that is taking

place in Iran. It is hoped that by realizing this objective, programs in various regions will be devised and carried out with full attention paid to regional potentials, skills and the availability of natural resources.

In addition to these aims the multi-purpose regional development projects also enhance the overall goal of decentralization because the execution of these projects gives the regional authorities a greater say in execution without having to depend on Tehran for each and every directive.

In this sphere, 190 million rials is earmarked for increasing the executive capacity of all provinces. Major programs to be carried out in this respect include the training of skilled manpower which will become instrumental in carrying out regional development programs; assistance for executing small-scale development programs in various regions that will raise the standard of living of the people and technical facilities and machinery, needed for these regional programs.

The rural population of the country includes the tribal people that in recent years have been receiving close attention of the state. A total

of 800 million rials is earmarked for the comprehensive development of tribal regions of the country in 2536.

Specific programs to be carried out include the construction of socio-economic complexes for those tribes involved in animal husbandry in the provinces of Azarbaijan, Kermanshah, Fars, Kerman, Sistan and Baluchestan, Kurdistan, Lorestan, Ilam and Poshtkuh, Kohkilouyeh and Bovirahmad. Each of these socio-economic complexes will cover 2,000 tribal people involved in animal husbandry.

These complexes will include veterinary centers, centers for improving the breeds, clinics, cooperative societies, vocational classes, handicraft centers and classes, fodder storage facilities as well as personnel capable of handing out valuable technical information to these tribal people.

A total of 50 million rials will be spent on research to provide national planners with better and more accurate information about various regions, their development potentials and requirements.

There are specific programs to be carried out and these include research to provide each region with development programs that fall properly in the framework of national development.

# URBAN DEVELOPMENT POISED FOR NEW ADVANCE

Teheran TEHRAN JOURNAL in English 9 Mar 77 p 4

[Text]

**THE RAPID** expansion of Iran's urban centers of various sizes and the increased number of people migrating from villages to cities have together caused a number of problems that are demanding the attention of national planners and budget experts. The government has earmarked a total of 89,439 million rials for the coming year for housing which, compared to this year's allocation of 57,301 million rials, indicates an increase of over 50 per cent.

The main objectives of the government's housing policy in the coming year would be to provide the lower-income group with credit facilities to buy houses to encourage the private sector to build more lowcost housing units and to encourage housing cooperatives comprising those in need of housing.

Specific programs planned by the government for coming year in this sphere include the allocation of 20,670 million rials on providing workers particularly port workers with housing units. In both the country's northern and southern port cities, houses will be constructed

for workers employed by ports and shipping authorities.

Workers at the Arak machine complex, the Tabriz industrial machine complex, the Aryamehr steel complex in Isfahan, Sarcheshmeh copper mines, Gilan and Mazandaran paper industries, cement plants in Loshan and Arya, the national petrochemical industry, Iran steel industries and the Persian Gulf ship-building complex will also have housing complexes built for them.

Another sector of the population in dire need of adequate housing comprises Government employees, for whom the authorities plan to spend a total of 56,037 million rials in the coming year. This is 17,312 million rials more than what has been spent during the current year.

In this particular program, attention will be paid to building housing complexes for government employees in places where, because of various reasons, the private sector has not shown any real interest. Employees of the Customs Department, teachers, police and gendar-

merie, rural cooperative societies, National Iranian Radio and Television, and the employees of the Revolutionary Corps University will be on top of the list to get their own homes in the coming year.

A total of 10,728 million rials will be spent next year on constructing low-cost housing in various places in the country. Here, the budget allocation represents an increase of almost 50 per cent. In this program, in addition to providing facilities for those living on the fringes of big cities, special attention will be paid to construction of houses for victims of Fars earthquakes while flood victims in Quchan and Zaböl and earthquake victims in Qaen will also be receiving more concentrated attention. A total of 5,000 low-cost houses will go up in Tabriz while such projects will also be carried out in Sarbandar and Bandar Abbas.

The government has also allocated 2,004 million rials to encourage the private sector to use its capital in house construction. Last year's al-

location for this purpose was only 1,400 million rials. Specific programs in this respect include strengthening further the financial potential of the Iran Mortgage Bank so that it can extend credit at low interest rates to housing cooperatives across the country.

Those industrialists who plan to construct homes for their workers will receive financial assistance at low interest rates while rural cooperatives too will receive credit facilities for housing for farmers.

Housing is only one of the urban problems in the country, and the budget planners have taken full note of other problems in respect of urban development by allocating a total of 27,928 million rials for this purpose which is 11,369 million rials more than this year's allocation.

Of this credit, 1,213 million rials will be spent on concrete urban project. Specific programs for next year include the preparation of comprehensive plans for 95 Iranian cities, renovation of Alasht in Mazandaran province and supervision of Tehran's expansion.

Another 8,599 million rials will be spent next year on improving the drinking water network in various cities and specific programs in this respect include the continuation of work for establishment and expansion of drinking water networks in the cities of Ahvaz, Rasht, Bandar Pahlavi, Isfahan, Tabriz, Mahbad, Karaj, Rezaieh, Hamedan, Bandar Abbas, Masjid Sulleiman and

Haftgol, Sanandaj, Mashad, Arak, Damavand, Saveh, etc. Special attention will be paid to the cities and town in Sistan and Baluchestan province while smaller towns will also be receiving close attention in this respect.

The construction of sewage system in Iranian cities for the purpose of promoting better hygiene will receive 2,650 million rials in the coming year which is nearly three times the amount spent on it this year.

Major programs to be carried out next year in this respect include the execution of pipelaying for sewage systems in the cities of Dogonbadan, Ahvaz, Sanandaj, Behbahan, Qasreshirin, Parsabad, Amleish, Isfahan, Homayounshahr and Shahinshahr. In other cities like Qazvin, Rudsar, Lahijan, Astaneh, Kalarabad, Babol, Amol, Mashad, Tabriz, Estaban and Kerman, the first phase of sewage construction will be completed in the coming year while the second phase will be completed in other cities including Arak, Bandar Pahlavi, Zanzan, Shiraz, Khorramashahr, Qom and Rasht.

To combat the effects of natural calamities like floods, a total of 1,000 million rials will be spent on the construction of diversion dams, embankment fortifications and similar measures.

The traffic situation in Iranian cities is beginning at long last to receive the kind of advance attention that will prevent the situation prevailing in Tehran. A total of 8,423 million rials is allocated to the improvement of

traffic conditions in various cities. The allocation here indicates an increase of over 150 per cent over this year's figures.

Specific programs to be carried out next year include the completion of Tabriz's diversion-street network; continuation of work on Tehran's main bus terminal for heavy vehicles outside the city; beginning of Tehran's comprehensive traffic project; expansion of public transport facilities in various cities; beginning of work on Tehran's metro and completion of diversion-street networks in the cities of Qom, Qazvin, Arak, Rasht, Bobol, Shahi, Sari, Maraqeh, Rezaieh, Mashad, Bojnord, Hamedan, Bandar Abbas, Sanandaj, Shahrekurd and Ahvaz.

A total of 5,635 million rials will also be spent on renovation of old quarters in various cities, asphaltting of streets and other civic amenities. Major programs in this respect include the asphaltting of streets and establishing of various urban facilities in cities in the framework of regional specific projects; renovation of Tehran's southern sections; repair of asphalted streets in Tehran and Kerman; construction of Arymehr Park in Tabriz; transformation of Morodab area near Karaj into green space; purchasing the lands in Tehran's Gowdbaqchali; expansion of Ahvaz's green space and providing assistance to the execution of Fars province's urban development program.

# STATISTICS SHOW DECLINING MARRIAGE RATE

Teheran TEHRAN JOURNAL in English 15 Mar 77 p 3

[Text]

TEHRAN — Marriage seems to be losing its popularity in Iran, if official figures released here yesterday are any guide!

Statistics reveal that 308,000 people got married in 2534 (1975-76). This year, the figure was less approximately by 60,000.

The same statistics indicated that divorce has also declined by 15 per cent during the same period compared to 2534 (1975-76).

The figures are in the newly published 608-page statistics annual. The tenth of its kind, it also deals economic, social, cultural and political statistics.

According to the document, the number of births show an increase by 94,000, in the

year 2535 (1976-77), compared to 2534. (1975-76).

A total of 1,343,000 births were recorded in the year 2535, of which 522,000 were in urban areas.

Of the above births, 699,000 were boys and 644,000 were girls. The number of boys is higher both in the rural and in the urban areas.

A total of 149,000 people died in the year 2535 across the country, of whom two thirds were men.

Of the total 154,000 marriages, 88,000 were registered in urban centers. The rate of divorce has remained static in the rural areas indicating the stability of the family pattern. Of the total 17,000 cases of divorce only 3,000 have been registered in the provinces and the villages.

CSO: 4820

# BIGGER ROLE FOR PRIVATE SECTOR IN IMPORTS, EXPORTS

Teheran TEHRAN JOURNAL in English 20 Mar 77 p 2

[Article by Irfan Parviz]

[Text]

**TEHRAN** — Commercial benefit tax has been reduced on 11 food and consumption goods, it was announced yesterday by Commerce Minister Manouchehr Taslimi.

Announcing the country's export and import policy for the next Iranian year, Taslimi said that private the sector would play a more important role in the exports and imports.

He declared that the public sector would not interfere in most of these activities as long as the private sector would carry on properly.

"Government protection will be given to the locally produced agricultural goods if the consumer is satisfied with the prices," Taslimi said.

He said efforts would be made to increase the country's exports. He said that foreign demand for Iranian industrial

goods could not be fulfilled because of local consumption.

Taslimi said that the plan had a special significance for the provision of expansion of non-oil exports of the country.

The minister said that a high council had been set up to look into the country's imports. Representatives of the ministries of commerce, agriculture, industry and mines, Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines, are in the council.

Taslimi said that 300,000 tons of rice would be imported during the next Iranian year.

The high council of imports will determine as to how and where from the rice is to be imported.

Taslimi said that half of the imported rice would be given to the cooperative societies for sale.

Commercial benefit tax has been reduced on goods which include, cotton thread, down from 50 rial per kilo to 25 rials; cotton material, down from 90 rials to 70 rials per kilo; heater, down from 40 per cent to 30 per cent, meat mincer, down from 25 per cent to 20 per cent.

Goods requiring prior permission of the ministry for imports include, fruits, cereals, meat, sheep, fish, sand paper, iron and steel pipes, medical equipment and pocket electronic machines.

Taslimi said that prior permission for the import certain consumers goods was essential because their imports should be according to their needs.

The minister said that last year certain items had been imported in large quantities through they were not actually needed. He said that many thousand tons of onions were in store waiting for customers.

## MAJOR JOINT DEALS WITH VENEZUELA

Teheran TEHRAN JOURNAL in English 13 Mar 77 p 2

[Text]

**TEHRAN** — Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance Houshang Ansary and his Venezuelan counterpart, Hector Hurtado, Friday night signed an agreement to increase economic cooperation between their countries.

The accord, principally covering industry, shipping and finance, was announced at the end of a four-day visit by the Iranian minister.

In a brief communique both sides stressed their readiness to carry out industrial projects in Iran, Venezuela and third countries.

One project already finalized is for Iranian cooperation in the building of a sugar complex at Achaguas, 650 km (400 miles) southwest of here.

The communique said: "With a view to promoting mutual investment, both parties agree to establish a joint investment company".

It said the two countries, both major oil producers, would examine the feasibility of exchanging petrol with a view to reducing transport costs.

Ansary earlier told reporters at Caracas that the two countries had found numerous fields for possible cooperation projects.

Venezuelan finance ministry sources said programs outlined so far could be the basis of future agreements to be signed by President Carlos Andres Perez when he visits Iran in the second half of April.

In the agreement, the two countries expressed their desire for close cooperation in international matters, including in the OPEC.

A welding plant is to be set up with the technical assistance of British firm Leyland in Venezuela. Under the accord a sugar refinery with a capacity of 250,000 tons will also be set up

in that country. The details of the two projects are yet to be decided.

Expert — level talks between the two countries on shipping lines will start soon.

### DENIAL

**AP ADDS** — Iranian Minister of Economy and Finance Houshang Ansary denied a published report Friday that his country is selling its petroleum with a discount of \$1.12 per barrel.

"That is false," Ansary told reporters. "Iran will not alter its prices."

The report, published in the Middle East news letter, said that the price of Iranian oil, including the discount, was \$11.53 per barrel below official prices for light and heavy crude.

Ansary made the denial at the end of a visit to Venezuela.

CSO: 4820



SHAH'S GOAL: BUILD UP INFRASTRUCTURE

Teheran TEHRAN JOURNAL in English 14 Mar 77 p 4

[Text] On February 8, His Imperial Majesty The Shahanshah granted an audience to Franklin T. Burroughs, in his capacity as Executive Director of the Iran American Chamber of Commerce. The Iran American Chamber of Commerce has a membership including some 500 private firms and corporations engaged in commercial activity with both Iran and the United States. During the audience, His Imperial Majesty discussed the future of the Iranian economy, and the climate for foreign investment in Iran. The full text of that audience appears below:

*How would Your Majesty assess the success of the Fifth Development Plan, and what are Your Majesty's major hopes for the Sixth Development Plan?*

Well, the Fifth Development Plan was doubled in mid-term and even now many of these goals have been realized. Of course some sectors will take longer, a little longer than the five year period of the Plan. But the GNP has risen dramatically during this period... that is why demand is so high and supply low, with resulting shortages. We have other weaknesses, including maldistribution. That is why I have created the Sixth Development Plan. One of our major worries is packaging

and distribution; controlling pests and insects is a concern; and a strong transportation network. At present, because of pests and insects, we have an important loss in our produced goods, on the order of about 20 p.c. So if we can take care of this, we can increase our production by 20 p.c., and this is fantastic - and even without the necessity of new plants and equipment. We will devote a lot of attention to agriculture, modernizing it and mechanizing it. We will also promote heavy investment. These are the main aspects of the Sixth Development Plan.

*In thinking about Iran's future development, does Your Majesty foresee any specific*

*distinct levels or stages in that growth?*

Well, the stages will depend on what is planned in each of the five year plans. We have already gone beyond the "taking off" stage. Now we will concentrate on infrastructural building in the next ten or eleven years: ports, roads, airports and communications. We are also laying the foundation for a steel industry. We intend to have a maximum of copper production, and an emphasis on aluminum. With the price of energy going up, alternative methods of producing aluminum are becoming competitive, and with these methods Iran may not need to import raw materials from abroad... I think we can use

our own raw materials. Other minerals could be mined - tin, zinc; and various nonferrous metals could be produced. Every day we find new things, fortunately. Lately, we have found major coal deposits, which is important, in the desert regions. So even our desert will be developed. A shortage of water is still a problem and we will desalinize sea water where we can, probably limited to the South of the country. The National Petrochemical Company will be there, in the South, and our steel plants will be there. Modern irrigation could save water and, if we can do it in a rational way, we could get through.

*If Your Majesty does envision such stages, what would be the role of foreign investment in each such stage?*

The role of foreign investment was important in the past because it brought capital and know-how. Today our income is better, we need know-how, but we still welcome capital. Of course we do have certain regulations that will have to be observed, for instance the 49 p.c. distribution of a company's shares.

*Iran's non-oil growth rate in 1975 was a very high 17 p.c., more than quadruple that of most other nations. What growth rate can be expected in future years, as Your Majesty tries to moderate the economy?*

Moderate the economy? That is, the state economy. We are not trying to moderate the private sector... We are still anxious to change the uses of oil with nuclear reactors, and we are eager to

invest with research centers with every effort they make in finding new sources of energy. I just read that in Australia they were quite successful in using solar energy, up to 450° C., turning it to steam, and distributing it as energy. If this is true, it is a breakthrough.

*A major boost to any economy is the gain derived from exports. How does Iran plan to increase the sale of its own products abroad?*

First by WHAT WE TRY TO DO WITH THE EEC. We have industrial exports to Eastern Europe. All the countries in our immediate vicinity could be a market for us. And with cheap steel, we do have a future in the automobile industry. Even without steel, plastics will be needed, which we have because of our petrochemical industry.

*There are some barriers to increased trade and investment by foreign firms, such as a customs process which has sometimes led to lengthy delays. How can such problems be overcome?*

Oh that can be arranged. We are not stubborn in being negative. Anything which we see is non-productive or counter-productive we will remedy immediately.

*Considering the role of planning in Iran's economy, does Your Majesty feel any changes are needed in the planning process itself to better achieve Iran's goals?*

We can always improve. That is why we have contact with the masses, and hold seminars, and ask the opinions of people we don't know.

*The tremendous growth of Iran's economy in recent years has created some problems, commonly referred to as "infrastructural problems". Particularly, labor productivity is hurt by a lack of trained and skilled workers. What are Your Majesty's hopes in this area, and how does Your Majesty feel American firms can assist in the development of the Iranian worker?*

First of all, I am confident in the agility and quickness with which our people can learn. Second, our progress is diffuse in producing skilled people. Yes, I can use the word "produce" - our economy must produce skilled people. There is a necessity for vocational schools. Americans and others can be of great help in sending teachers and skilled individuals for teaching in schools and on the job training.

*Which does Your Majesty believe are the most significant foreign investment projects in Iran in recent years?*

The Japanese petrochemical investment in Bandar Shahpur costing \$1.8 billion. That is the figure now, but with inflation it may go higher.

*Does Your Majesty feel the climate for foreign investment in Iran has changed in the last two or three years, and if so how?*

To tell the truth, we have not seen any huge changes in foreign investment. Now though, they say investment is not attractive enough because of our reforms. With our reforms, they are shy to

invest, and without our reforms they say it is a backward country. Foreign investors will come into a solid country where they can make 15-25 p.c. return, which is more than they can make in their own countries. With the stability of the country, and there is stability because the regime is based on social justice, there will be no strikes in this country. When the workers own part of the enterprise, would they strike against themselves? Knowing what problems they are up against, and satisfied with a 15-25p.c. return, foreign investors won't regret coming here.

*Into which sectors of the Iranian economy would Your Majesty place the highest priority in coming years?*

**Petrochemicals.** We have lots of gas in this country. The world's agriculture will need more fertilizer, and plastics. Or "cheap steel". For steel, here is the place. The cars that will be produced in this country will not have a competition within a reasonable radius. If the manufacturers are clever enough to act when the time is appropriate, they will do well. I don't see any other country in our position... people, steel, gas and everything that is necessary for production.

*In which of these sectors would Iran most welcome foreign investment or participation?*

**Petrochemicals.** On one hand we are eager that our income should be increased by the sale of oil. But every tanker that leaves with oil makes me sad. It could have left our

country with one of the hundreds of derivatives of oil, at 100 times the revenue. But we need the money now. And we don't have time to waste. By the 1990's, oil exports will drop. And by the year 2000, they will cease altogether.

*Is there any preference by Iran for participation by larger rather than small or medium-sized foreign firms?*

I don't think so at all. But we are rather satisfied that a company like Dupont is here, with a facility near Isfahan, because they bring along their research laboratory capabilities with them.

*Does Your Majesty see any side benefits or problems, whether economic or social, resulting from the significant commercial presence by foreign firms in Iran?*

No. They are operating within our laws, and the laws are made for the benefit of the majority.

*Iran is a member of what might be the world's most successful producer's organization, The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. How do you envision the role of other similar organizations for other commodities in international economic relations, and would similar organizations be welcomed by Iran?*

First of all, I think the imperial-minded Western countries have driven a wedge in the petroleum organization. It remains to be seen how far they want to show their maneuver capabilities. If they are successful, other organizations of this sort will not be

encouraged to form, and the West will try to exploit the developing countries. It will hurt the North-South dialogue in Paris, and could end our society by the end of the century because of the gap between rich and poor.

*What economic contributions does Your Majesty expect to be made by foreign-trained Iranian citizens, especially the several thousand Iranian students now in the United States?*

A great deal. All of those boys are not bad you know. Some have adopted a Marxist-Leninist terrorist position, not only in label but in practice. They enjoy not only complete freedom, but full facilities. If they want one hour of radio time, they will get it. And of those demonstrating, perhaps only 10 p.c. are Iranian. The rest are foreigners who are self-declared Marxists. Even in the U.S., too, it is hard to say because there are so many physiognomies, but these people are Marxists or revolutionaries of some sort. But we have 30,000 students in the United States alone. Certainly less than 1,000 of these have gone astray. The rest are solid, good people who will return to Iran and contribute to the strengthening of our economy, and scientific know-how.

*Your Majesty, what has been the most significant contribution made to Iran specifically by American business?*

Nothing so far in this country. Let us see what GM will do, or Dupont, or heavy

machinery companies like Caterpillar, in our country.

*In what ways does Your Majesty feel American business can be of greater service to Iran?*

Oh, big ways. Just last summer we were discussing with Dr. Kissinger that \$10 billion of trade is possible between our countries each year. This is among the biggest trade potentials in the world for you, except maybe for Canada. And if it is not the biggest, it is not negligible.

*I would like to thank Your Majesty very much for granting this interview. We hope that we will be helping to serve and promote the friendly commercial relations between our countries.*

I hope so, and there is no reason why it shouldn't be this way. It is normal if it is so, and abnormal if not.

CSO: 4820

# KHARG ISLAND WORLD'S LARGEST CRUDE TERMINAL

Teheran TEHRAN JOURNAL in English 15 Mar 77 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt]

**KHARG ISLAND** — Their Imperial Majesties the Shahanshah and Empress Farah yesterday inaugurated the second Azarpad Jetty with whose commissioning the Kharg Island now becomes the world's largest crude terminal.

Construction of the jetty began in March 1975 and involved the erection of another two-berth Sea Island structure adjoining the original jetty inaugurated in October, 1973.

Building works were completed in March last year when the first oil stream was delivered into the new system. The total cost of the project comes to \$60 million which brings the total investment of the Kharg complex to about \$230 million.

On their arrival at the project, Their Majesties were welcomed by the NIOC Chairman Manouchehr Egbal, the governor general of the Khuzestan province, and the Imperial Navy Commander, Rear Admiral Habib Ellahi and high government officials.

Presenting a report on the project, Egbal said the oil industry prided itself in being able to do its best to comply with the Shahanshah's wishes in promoting the greatest national industry which has now become one of the biggest oil companies in the world.

He said the year 2535 which coincides with the 50th year of the "Pahlavi Dynasty" has been a fruitful and blessing year for the nation.

Every day of this auspicious year the nation has witnessed the developments and progress achieved through the Shah-People Revolution, he added.

Egbal said the four-berth Sea Island loading facility's outer berths facing the sea were designed for ULCC's of the 500,000 DWT class, and the inner berths facing Kharg Island for VLCC's of the 350,000 DWT class tankers.

The Sea Island is served by two 198 centimeters land lines from the tank farm which are tied into four 138 centimeters diameter submarine lines. Two of the submarine lines lead to the south central platform, two to the north central platform.

The crude oil delivery system is designed for a total crude handling capacity by gravity flow of 60,000 tons per hour, which may be wholly Iranian light or Iranian heavy, or various combinations of the two, Egbal said.

By the use of pumps it will be possible in future to boost delivery to a total of 120,000 tons per hour.

Tanker loading is accompi-

shed through four 61 centimeter diameter crude oil, and two 41 centimeter bunker loading arms at each of the outer berths.

The NIOC chief said that in constructing the second control building, electronic aids had been introduced. A closed circuit television system incorporating pan-tilt controls and zoom lenses on the surveillance cameras serves to monitor all critical operations from the control room. In addition, a sonar system has been installed which provides a visual reading and recording of the velocity of approach and distance from the berthing dolphins of the approaching tankers.

The computer receives and records a stream of data on temperature, pressure and flow rate on a continuing basis, and is able to analyze at any moment the current status and provide a printed read-out. It also provides an alarm on abnormal flow rate conditions.

Egbal pointed out that with the completion of the four-berth Sea Island, the Azarpad, the Kharg Crude Oil Export Terminal is currently the largest in the world. It is capable of efficiently receiving and loading at the fastest rates any oil tanker size increase beyond current capacities into a new 700,000 DWT

class or larger. The Sea Island will be able to accommodate them with only relatively minor modifications to the existing structure.

Following the ceremony, the Monarch visited the Imperial Iranian Navy base in Kharg Island while the Empress visited the covered farms in Kharg Island where various vegetables are grown with impressive results.

Their Majesties also inaugurated the Lavan Distillation Complex project on Lavan Island in the Persian Gulf which will manufacture light naphtha and fuel oil for export and domestic consumption.

In a report on the project, Eqbal said the construction of the Lavan Distillation Complex was started in 1971 and completed in 1976. The start up operations were immediately initiated.

The complex with a designed capacity of 20,000 BPD (one million metric tons a year) will manufacture light naphtha for export, middle distillates for internal consumption and fuel oil for export and home provinces.

The crude oil to the refinery is supplied from Sassan offshore field. An underwater pipeline of 22-inch diameter and 90 miles long transfers the Sassan crude oil to Lavan Island. The major portion of this crude is exported by the Lavan Petroleum Company and the rest is fed to the complex.

The total cost of the project is \$18.5 million, Eqbal added.

Their Imperial Majesties the Shahanshah and Empress Farah yesterday arrived in Isfahan at the conclusion of their weeklong inspection tour of development projects in the southern regions of the country.

CSO: 4820

## SHAH OPENS PETROCHEMICAL PROJECT

Teheran TEHRAN JOURNAL in English 13 Mar 77 pp 1, 12

[Text]

**BANDAR SHAHPOUR, (PNA)—** Their Imperial Majesties the Shahanshah and Empress Farah yesterday inaugurated the Iran-Nippon Petro-Chemicals Complex at Bandar Shahpour built through joint Irano-Japanese investment.

The project, being built in two phases, provides for the annual production of 61,500 tons of petro-chemical products.

On arrival at the site Their Imperial Majesties were received by the Minister of Industry and Mines Farrokh Najmabadi, Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Manouchehr Azmoun, the Governor General of Khuzestan, and industrialists.

Their Imperial Majesties were accompanied by NIOC chairman Manouchehr Eqbal, the Chief of the Empress' Bureau Houshang Nahavandi, and the Court Ministry undersecretary.

The President of the Iran Petro-Chemical Company, Bagher Mostoufi, briefed Their Imperial Majesties on the activities of the Iran-Nippon Petro-Chemical Complex.

Mostoufi said the project was passed after parliament gave its consent in 1974 and on the orders of His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah.

He said Iran and the two Japanese companies held 50 per cent of the plant's shares.

Whilst inspecting the control room of the complex, the Shahanshah commented that in some cases the government should ease taxes to provide the necessary incentive to stimulate domestic production.

The Monarch said that in the long run the petrochemical industry should replace basic oil revenues.

Her Imperial Majesty Empress Farah, who arrived in Ahvaz yesterday to join the Shahanshah on his inspection tour of Khuzestan province, left the complex after a 90-minute stay.

On arrival at Ahvaz Airport Her Imperial Majesty was greeted by a guard of honor, the province's Governor General and high military and civilian officials.

In honor of the Empress' visit to Ahvaz, a private kindergarten was presented to the Farah Pahlavi Health and Educational Organization. Earlier His Imperial Majesty had inspected the 92nd Armored Division based in Ahvaz.

The Shahanshah yesterday continued his inspection tour of the industrial, educational and military centers in Ahvaz.

His Imperial Majesty inaugurated two new departments in the agricultural and scientific departments of the Jondi

Shahpour University and inspected the sports complex, the university's mosque, teachers' flats and issued orders for the further expansion of the university.

On arrival His Imperial Majesty was welcomed by teachers and students. The students' representative, Miss Fakhri Baz Afkan, pledged on behalf of her colleagues to put their collective efforts toward the building of a prosperous and strong Iran under the guidance of the Shahanshah.

The Monarch was informed that girl students comprised 35 per cent of the total student population at Jondi Shahpour University.

Whilst inspecting the various facilities and departments at the faculty of science, His Imperial Majesty asked how graduates were actually "absorbed" by the university.

Reporting to the Shahanshah, President of the university Abbas Jami'ie said that students obtaining first and second positions were employed by the university while those requiring advanced education were sent to educational institutions overseas.

Whilst inspecting the computer center, His Imperial Majesty was informed that 250 students were taking courses in computer-related subjects.

The Monarch seemed pleased as he walked from one section of the university to another. Facilities inspected by the Shahanshah included the nuclear research center, the dental ward and the Cobalt therapy Ward.

The Shahanshah remarked whilst visiting the site of the university teachers' flats that such benefits were necessary to keep educational staff happy.

The Monarch said the housing drive in general should be accelerated because people in Ahvaz spend roughly 50 per cent of their incomes on rent.

The Shahanshah stressed the importance of building new houses and ordered the Governor General of Ahvaz to first construct new houses and then demolish old sections of the city to avoid unnecessary inconvenience.

On Friday the Shahanshah ordered the Governor General to allot 100 square kilometers of land lying to the west of the city for development into a green-belt area. The project will be carried out with the cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The Governor General briefed the Shahanshah on various development projects under way in the province. He said that over 1000 kilometers of roads were at present under construction.

He added that new high-capacity reservoirs were being built to provide the area with a constant water supply.

The Monarch ordered that a new bridge be built across the Karoun river and that workers at the Pahlavi Steel Complex be given priority when 2300 publicly owned houses, presently under construction, are distributed.

CSO: 4820



# MONARCH OPENS NEW INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Teheran TEHRAN JOURNAL in English 12 Mar 77 pp 1, 11

[Text]

**AHVAZ (PNA)** — His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah Thursday said that "we should not deceive ourselves" as 75 per cent of the average Iranian's \$2000 per capita income is still derived from oil exports.

The Shahanshah made his statement to a mass gathering of workers at the Pahlavi Steel Complex where he inaugurated the plant's first sponge-iron unit.

The Shahanshah on the second day of his visit to Khuzestan Province, yesterday, visited the Karoun Agro-Industry complex, the development projects of the Reza Shah Kabir Dam, and witnessed the tree-planting ceremonies at Gambouieh, situated between Ahvaz and Susangard.

Later the Sovereign inaugurated the Pipe mill of the Shahryar Industrial group 10 kilometers from Ahvaz. The first unit to be inspected by the Monarch was the Karoun Agro-Industry complex which is situated 12 kilometers to the west of Shushar and 50 kilometers to the east of Dezful.

The Monarch said that over the next 20 years Iran's natural resources should be well developed and the wealth obtained from oil, gas and oil products should be deployed to ensure an honorable and progressive future for Iran.

Meanwhile, the Shahanshah said per capita income had increased from \$160 — or a little above 10,000 rials — to \$2000 (nearly 150,000 rials) within a period of time starting from the 6th of Bahman Revolution.

His Imperial Majesty said Iran's population is expected to reach 60 million over the next 20 year period but efforts would be made to keep it at the 55 million mark.

The projected figure is double the country's present population and oil resources are expected to be almost completely exhausted by the end of that period.

Thus, it is imperative that Iran seeks out and develops sources of income other than oil so as to achieve living standards similar to those of Western industrialized nations.

The Monarch stressed that Iran should excel as a manufacturer and exporter of industrial products.

Expressing satisfaction with the steel complex, the Shahanshah said its development depended mainly on manpower, the demand for steel and other factors normally affecting the steel industry.

The Monarch said that as Iran is abundant with necessary raw-materials, the steel industry should be developed to its

full capacity. Profits from steel and other industries should be used to meet Iran's economic requirements, the Shahanshah added.

Emphasizing the need to develop heavy industry, the Monarch expressed his satisfaction that plants being established in Kangan, Bandar Abbas, Isfahan and Mashad would soon be adding to the volume of Iran's exports.

Whilst talking on the subject of location, His Imperial Majesty said the closer industrial plants are to navigable waterways the more profitable they would be.

The Monarch said there were not many steel plants in the world like the Pahlavi Complex, and he hoped that on his next visit the plant would be run-walked among a large crowd forning at full capacity.

The Shahanshah arrived in Ahvaz Thursday for a full inspection tour of development programs in the Southern regions of Iran.

On arrival at Ahvaz airport His Imperial Majesty inspected a guard of honor and walked among a large crowd of local well-wishers.

Present at the ceremony was the governor general of the province and high civilian and military officials.

Addressing those present the Shahanshah stressed the need to develop and harness solar energy for domestic use. His Imperial Majesty then took up the subject of housing on an organized basis.

Responding to the Shahanshah's interest in housing, the Jondi Shahpour University president said that 170 houses had been built for teaching staff and that a further 300 were needed.

The Shahanshah also spoke to a representative gathering that included the regional director general of the Agricultural Department, teachers, clergy and government officials.

His Imperial Majesty asked Ayatollah Sajadi, a representative of the religious sector, about mosques and religious centers in the area. Sajadi replied that the public was happy with present conditions in the area.

The Monarch pointed out that most of the public's needs could be met through the Rastakhiz Party and made references to the Government's decentralization program.

CSO: 4820

IRAN

## INDUSTRIES MINISTRY LISTS NEWLY APPROVED INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

Teheran ETTELA'AT in Persian 14 Feb 77 p 19

[Text] In the first half of the month of Bahman [January] the Ministry of Industries and Mines agreed to the establishment of electrical machinery and electronic appliance industries by providing as projects dry battery and pressure gauge production units 120 kms from Teheran. To carry out the projects, a telephone manufacturing unit was granted permission to manufacture 36,000 telephones in the industrial city of Kurosh.

In that period of time the Ministry of Industries and Mines has also approved funds totaling 188 million rials for a plastics manufacturing plant in the industrial city of Kurosh, an oxygen producing unit which is 120 kms from Teheran and a liquid and powder detergent manufacturing unit in Kurosh industrial city.

### Production of Lighters

Approval has also been granted for establishing a factory for manufacturing different types of lighters, with the capacity of 1 million to 2.7 million lighters a year in Kurosh industrial city, and a prefabricated production unit with the capacity of 75,000 square meters in Esfahan. The project involving a production unit for animal husbandry which was supposed to be implemented at a distance of 120 kms from Teheran was cancelled. In food and drug industries the project of a candy and chewing gum manufacturing plant was approved, to be established in Khorram Dareh, as well as construction of a fruit juice plant in Saveh.

Permission for the exploitation of an ampule and serum manufacturing plant with the capacity of 5.3 million as well as injection serums plant with the capacity of 5.3 million and ampules plant with the capacity of 4.5 million was issued. This office has also agreed with the project of establishing a cold storage plant with a 1,200-ton capacity in Qom.

### Blue Jean Fabric Production

In addition to approving plans for textile, clothing, construction materials and cellulose industries, the plans for the manufacture of the following items were also approved: power-loomed carpets in Yazd; a unit to produce

towels and cotton fabrics in Rasht, with a capacity of 9 million square meters [sic] for towels, 70 million meters for denim and 5 million meters for cotton fabrics with a capital of 2,749,500,000 rials; a unit to produce tile and enamel products outside the 120 km radius of Teheran: plaster and lime unit in Kashan; machine-operated brick plant with the capacity of producing 200,000 bricks in 24 hours, in the industrial city of Kurosh; and a unit for prefabricated components with a capacity of 2.5 million square meters in the industrial city of Kurosh.

9044

CSO: 4806

IRAN

### THREE-WAY DEAL TRADES OIL FOR KRUPP INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Teheran ETTELA'AT in Persian 15 Feb 77 p 1

[Text] Iran buys industrial products from Krupp by selling oil. Asen [sic]--French Press--the spokesman of Krupp company stated yesterday, "The National Iranian Oil Company and Krupp have concluded an agreement in order to exchange crude oil for industrial products."

The spokesman did not give further details of the agreement, but he definitely denied the reports that the delivery of oil from Iran is a result of Iran's partnership (25.01 percent) in the Krupp capital.

A reliable source emphasized that the oil will be delivered to the Belgian company "Petro Fina" and that the income earned from selling the oil will be allocated to payments for industrial products that Krupp will deliver to Iran.

The spokesman of Fina Company of Germany in Frankfurt also emphasized that the company has concluded a contract with the National Iranian Oil Company to receive 4,500,000 tons of crude oil within 2 years.

The agreement was signed in November, with Krupp acting as middleman.

On the other hand Monday's issue of the weekly magazine DER SPIEGEL says that apparently Iran wants to pay the 875 million marks for the shares that she has invested in Krupp by selling oil to the Belgian Petro Fina Company.

DER SPIEGEL adds that the value of the oil which Iran is selling to Petro Fina is 900 million marks and that the deadline of 2 years for oil delivery is the same time limit given to Iran for paying its partnership dues.

9044  
CSO: 4806

# MORE FUNDS TO THE FARMS

Teheran TEHRAN JOURNAL in English 24 Mar 77 p 4

[Text]

OVER the past decade or so, the world has realized that although Malthusians may be wrong in their overall calculations, the situation regarding the scarcity of foodstuff and agricultural products across the world makes their predictions something to worry about. The fact of the matter is that not only in Iran, but in most countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, where the majority of the world's population lives, there is a dangerous tendency among the rural population to leave their farms and move into cities, becoming consumers of agricultural products rather than producers as their forefathers had been for as long as could be remembered and as they themselves were till they migrated to cities.

The other matter to remember is that despite the breakthrough in introducing mechanized agriculture, natural elements and climatic changes do influence agriculture. At the same time, Iran as well as other countries have witnessed a tendency on the part of the

people toward maintaining better living standards while everybody at the same time wants higher wages.

The shortage of agricultural products which, over the past several years, has caused Iran to depend on imported foodstuffs and agricultural products, everybody agrees, is not a healthy trend. But planners at the national level are fully aware that to combat this situation is a task that requires time and investments on a large scale along with an improvement in living standards in rural areas in order to discourage the migration of farmers to urban areas. As I mentioned in the previous article on rural development, special attention is paid to creating the kind of attractions and incentives for farmers so that they will stay on their farms to produce more.

In the coming year, Iran is planning to spend a total of 154,460 million rials on the various aspects of its national agricultural projects that range from efforts to improve the production methods to continue the advanced stages of the land re-

form law. Last year, the allocation for this sector amounted to 121,187 million rials.

One of the most troublesome shortcomings in Iran's agricultural sector has been the chaotic manner in which the market for agricultural products has been working. Because of harmful effects produced by middlemen and other similar factors, it has not been possible to create the desired balance between supply and demand in the country. As a result, one year there is an abundance of one crop and this is invariably followed by a year when the same crop is scarce across the country.

In the coming year, the government is going to spend a total of 96,163 million rials on regulating and coordinating the market for agricultural products. The major programs to be carried out to this end include the construction of a number of silos across the country including the one near Karaj with a capacity of 64,000 tons while work on the construction of 27 new silos with a total capacity of 1.3 million tons will also be continued.

Tehran and three other central localities will be having special fodder storage facilities with a total capacity of 80,000 tons while work will continue on the completion of 10 sugar storage units with capacities ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 tons each.

At the same time, attention will be focused on providing farmers with better technical knowledge and facilities for improved packaging of their products. The supply of meat to the nation is also in line with greater attention with the completion of a large meat-packing complex near Tehran as well as starting of cold storage facilities specially designed for meat.

It has been realized that farmers and those dealing with animal husbandry need better credit facilities and terms in order to be able to improve the quality of their products. This important task is going to receive a total of 15,028 million rials compared to this year's allocation of 13,497 million rials. The money will be used firstly to increase the capital of the Iran Agricultural Development Bank as well as that of the Agricultural Cooperative Bank.

The Agricultural Development Bank will also be responsible for specific feasibility studies for the private sector in order to provide investors with ready-to-implement projects in various parts of the country while the same sector will also receive easy-term loans to improve farming and animal husbandry.

In 2536, the Government has allocated 8,757 million rials for the purpose of spreading mass production

methods across the country to provide the nation with the agricultural products it requires more than others.

Allocations here have increased by about 25 per cent. Specific programs to be implemented here include the completion of Sefid-Rud agricultural and animal husbandry projects which encompass the establishment of a poultry complex with a capacity of marketing one million chickens a year, the establishment of an animal husbandry unit with 1,008 cows, the expansion of the already operating artificial breeding pools for fish and a complex for manufacturing fodder.

In Jiruft, southern Iran, 1,200 hectares of agricultural land will be ready for use while a 1,000-ton cold storage facility will also be completed. In addition to the irrigation network, the Jiruft project will receive special institutions like a factory for manufacturing fruit boxes and a poultry complex.

In Khuzestan province, work will be completed on the construction of a 40-kilometer railway connecting Haft-Teppeh to Dimcheh while 41 kilometers of asphalted road will be constructed between Dimcheh and Shushtar. The electricity network and soil laboratory will also be completed.

Further to the north, the Taleghan sector of the Qazvin Plain development project will be completed, and this will include the construction of irrigation and power networks, while in Lurestan province, one of the nation's major animal husbandry centers, a modern slaughter house will be built in addition to a fodder fac-

tory and 12 major and 130 secondary animal purchasing centers.

In northern Iran, the Moghan Plain agro-industrial complex will have several plants for dairy products, fodder and sugar refining completed. In the Kohkiluyeh-Bovirahmad region, two poultry complexes will be operational while a special center for fattening animals, a unit for milking cows and a centre for providing farmers with improved seeds will be completed.

A total of 8,627 million rials will be spent on fighting animal diseases, spreading modern irrigation methods and establishing agro-industrial complexes. Modern irrigation networks will be completed in 15,000 hectares of land while another 50,000 hectares will be earmarked for future use. Agro-industrial projects over a total land area of 65,000 hectares will be completed with actual work beginning on 5,000 hectares comprising areas in Gilan, Isfahan, Qazvin, Mazandaran, Kerman-shahan and Behbahan.

Special attention will be paid to increase the number of mobile veterinary clinics while the veterinary institute will be expanded considerably.

The number of agricultural experts dispatched to rural areas will increase noticeably in the coming year while soldiers in 35 barracks across the country will also receive special courses of instruction to become more knowledgeable in spreading modern agricultural methods in their home towns and villages.

In the past 15 years, and after the implementation of the land reform law, agricultural cooperative societies

have been playing such a major role in Iranian agriculture that in order to strengthen them, the state is planning to spend a total of 7,030 million rials on them. The credit will be used to increase the number of agricultural share companies from the present 85 to 90 units and also to increase the number of rural productive cooperative societies from 34 to 35 units.

The Government will also augment the credit allocations earmarked by existing cooperative societies and shared companies for such actions as spreading modern irrigation methods, soil studies, better use of water resources and carrying out feasibility studies for the establishment of agro-industrial complexes.

With the special emphasis put nationally on the most economic use of natural resources, the Government has

allocated 5,790 million rials to this purpose next year. The major programs in this respect include rain farming in 10,000 hectares, establishment of 10 new seed-producing stations, eucalyptus planting on 150 hectares of land, special measures to fight moving sands and the re-allocation of people and farmers living in jungle regions.

A total of 3,862 million rials is earmarked for such projects as planting of cotton on 250,000 hectares and soyabeans in 100,000 hectares and to increase corn production on 40,000 hectares.

A total of 2,292 million rials is allocated to improving animal husbandry methods while 720 million rials will be spent on carrying out the later stages of land reforms that cover legal matters.

CSO: 4820



IRAN

## MILLS TOLD HOW TO HANDLE INCREASED SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION

Teheran ETTELA'AT in Persian 14 Feb 77 p 19

[Text] All of the sugar mills in the country should purchase all of the sugar beets produced this year. Each factory which does not purchase sugar beets at the earliest possible time, using care and determining the sugar beets' quality, will be faced with the interference of the engineers of the sugar beet investigation network of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Some of the sugar beet farmers have complained about the delivery of sugar beets to the factories. According to the orders issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, the executive managers of sugar mills should make available means for the quick delivery of sugar beets and when the equipment which determines the sugar beets' quality is broken down for a few hours, they should not make the farmers (who have brought sugar beets to the mill) wait, rather the quality of their produce should be determined by the nectar which was used before the assayer. Thus the sugar beet farmers would be pleased and the products will be delivered faster.

### Thirty-two Sugar Mills

Reports received from our reporters indicates that following the recent complaints made by the farmers about the manner of delivering sugar beets to the mills and especially about the disorderly conditions at Rezaiyah sugar mill, the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources made the decision to meet directly with the farmers and prevent the increased amount of sugar beet production from sustaining any loss.

The reporter adds: "Right now 32 sugar mills are operating with different capacities. The minimum capacity belongs to Rezaiyah sugar mill (700 tons) and the maximum (4,000 tons) to Shirvan and Esfahan sugar mills.

With the new management Shirvan sugar mill has received the largest amount of sugar beets (more than 400,000 tons) and the sugar beet assayer installed in this mill is the most accurate of any in the country.

## Sugar Beet Production

Official statistics issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources indicate that the amount of sugar beets this year was more than 5 million tons and in the history of production this is the first time that such an amount has been produced. The experts of the Ministry of Agriculture are hopeful that, with the facilities that have been provided for the farmers, next year's sugar beet production will even exceed this year's.

9044

CSO: 4806

JORDAN

## PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS IN EASTERN REGIONS INITIATED

Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 18 Mar 77 p 2

[Article: "Ministry of Works Informs Journalists About its Projects in the Eastern Regions"]

[Text] The Ministry of Public Works is currently initiating a number of major road projects in the eastern regions of the country with the aim of developing a means of desert communication with Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and the Arab Gulf states to encourage and coordinate trade between Jordan and these nations, to facilitate transit movement in the region and to serve the concentrations of population there.

Yesterday the ministry organized a fact-finding tour of these projects, during which information and press representatives visited the worksites on the al-Azraq--al-Ajfur--al-Ajfayif--Iraqi border road, where a two lane 223 km long main highway is being built.

The project involves three stages. The first stage stretches for 45 km from al-Azraq to al-Ajfur, of which three km has been made serviceable and work is being done on another 14 km. The necessary overpasses have been built for 18 km of road. The cost of this stage, on which work began last summer, is 1,620,000 dinars and work will be finished on it in late 1978.

The second stage, which is a road between al-Ajfayif and al-Ajfur, is 108 km long. Work was recently done on it to make it servicable and the cost will be 3.5 million dinars when the main two lane road is finished.

Work on this stage will take about 2 years.

Concerning the third stage, the tender has been submitted, discussion opened and the subject relegated to the technical committee for discussion of the proposals and assignment of the job. The length of the road on this stage will be 80 km, costing about 1.5 million dinars. Work will be finished in about 25 months assuming it is started immediately.

The road, in the three stages which will be financed by an 8 million dinar Iraqi loan, will be aimed at serving the purposes of transport movement, its development and the facilitation of transporting Iraqi goods from the port of al-'Aqabah to Iraq.

It is expected that during the Five-Year Plan years a new 200 km long road will be constructed from al-Azraq through Bayir to al-Jafr in order to complete the line between the Iraqi border and the port of al-'Aqabah. The cost of this project will reach about 6 million dinars.

During the tour, the press delegation was shown the work progress on the asphalt mixing project on the road between the oil refinery triangle and al-Azraq, a distance of 90 km. Work was done to spread the asphalt mix on this road at the end of last year and as of now 40 km of road have been paved.

The ministry finished building the al-Azraq--Saudi border road, which is 56 km long, early this year. The costs of this project reached approximately 1.4 million dinars. This new road benefits traffic flow, transport, trade, and transit between Jordan and the Gulf nations in that it shortens the distance, after its linkup with the Gulf countries, by more than 600 km.

The ministry will pave this road with an asphalt mix in order to keep it serviceable for a large volume of traffic for the next 15 years. The tender for the project, which will cost 264,000 dinars, has been submitted to a local company and it is expected that work will begin soon.

The journalists also listened to a detailed explanation of the first stage al-Azraq--al-Ajfayif road project from the engineer Ghazi Jawdah, resident supervisor of the project in the area. He mentioned that the project was designed and planned by the Ministry of Public Works and is being implemented by one of the large local companies.

On this tour, the journalists were escorted by Engineer Salim Abu Hassan, director of roads, Engineer Ahmad 'Atih, head of the Roads Studies Department, and Mr 'Ali 'Isa, head of the Public Relations Department in the ministry.

CSO: 4802

## MAP AND NOTES ON LEBANESE EVACUEES

Beirut HARB LUBNAN WA-MADAHA in Arabic 1977 Appendix 1

The following map and text prepared by Father George Khuri appear as Appendix One, an insert between pages 252 and 253, in the book HARB LUBNAN WA-MADAHA (The Lebanon War and Its Scope) by Naqula Nasr.

[Excerpt] The map on evacuees is the work of Father George Khuri, Spiritual Director-General of the League of Sodalitys in Lebanon, who is presently with the Caritas-Lebanon society and is head of the Administrative Center and directs the Zaydan branch in Ashrafiyyah in East Beirut. This map was drafted on 7 September 1976. It is more precise and comprehensive than Father Khuri's map of March 1976. We wish to thank Father George Khuri for his efforts in publishing this map which gives a clear idea of the tragedy which befell the Lebanese, especially a well-known category of them.

### Notes on the Map

A quick look at the map on the evacuees shows us the following facts and figures:

#### 1. In regard to the Christian evacuees:

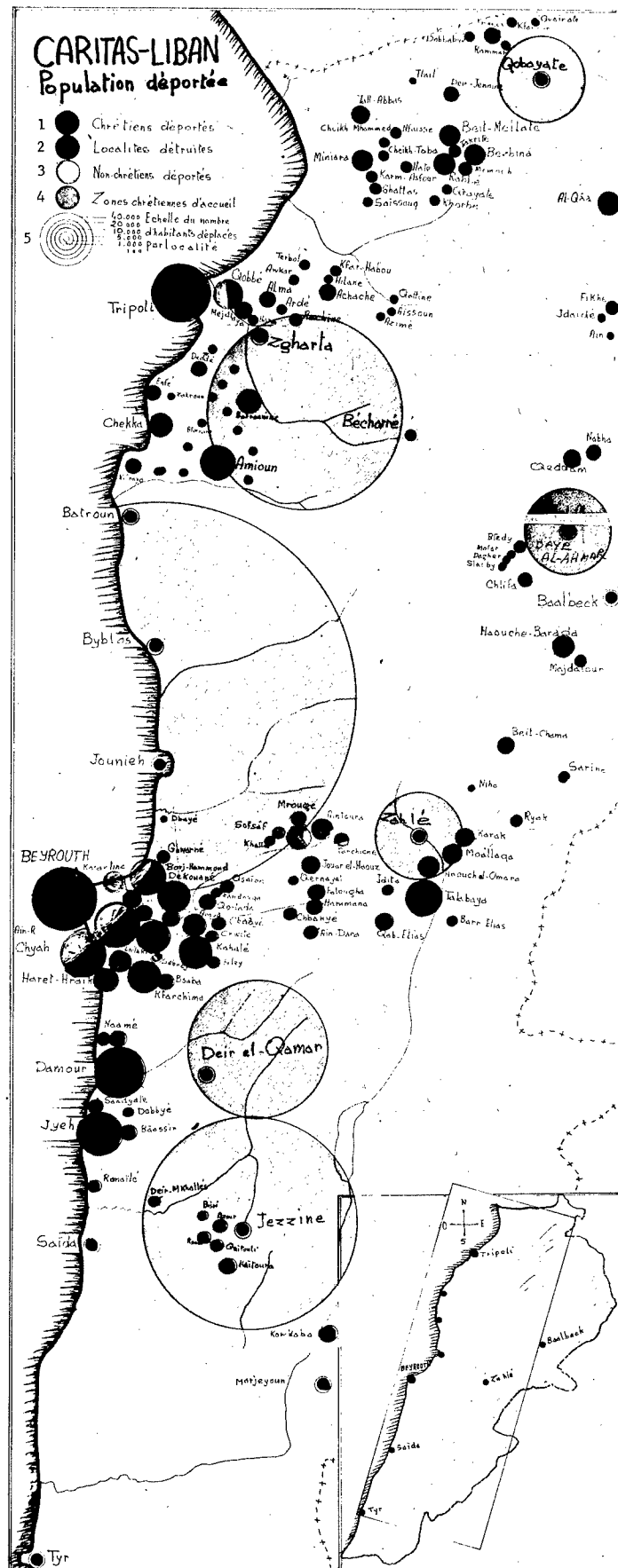
The number of Christian settlements, i.e., towns and villages, from which the Christians departed totals 131. There were 57 settlements which suffered both from destruction and evacuation, principally, al-Jiyyah-al-Damur, al-Qubbah-Tripoli, al-Dikwanah and its environs, West Beirut and its surrounding areas, Bayt Mallat, the areas around Zahlah. There are approximately 800,000 Christian evacuees. The most important areas which welcomed Christian evacuees are Kasrawan, Jubayl, Batrun, Basharri, Zgharta, Jizzin, Dayr al-Qamr, Zahlah, Dayr al-Ahmar, al-Qubbayat.

#### 2. In regard to the Muslim evacuees:

There were eight settlements from which they evacuated. The most important are al-Nab'ah and al-Maslakh-al-Karantina most of whose evacuees belong to other areas. Most of the approximately 50,000 evacuees were inhabitants of al-Nab'ah in East Beirut.

## DEPORTED POPULATION

1. Deported Christians
2. Destroyed Localities
3. Deported Non-Christians
4. Zones where Christians were welcomed
5. Scale of the number of displaced inhabitants by locality



## LEBANON

### EYE DISEASE IN SOUTH LEBANON

Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 18 Dec 76 p 6

[Article by Edmond Shadid: "A Contagious Microbe Afflicts the Eyes and Threatens Them With Blindness"]

[Text] Nabatiyah--As if the Lebanese were not afflicted enough with evacuations, deprivations and sadness, the war also brought them diseases affecting women, children and the aged, to add to their miseries and wretchedness.

Doctors in the south noticed a disease similar to "springtime ophthalmia" which affects the eyes and which has widely spread in a number of southern villages.

The agriculture school in the town of Shukin and the teacher training school in al-Nabatiyah were transformed into collection centers for those afflicted, some of whom if they could manage, were transferred to the clinic of ophthalmologist Dr 'Ali Subayti in al-Nabatiyah for treatment.

What about this disease?

Dr Subayti described it as a "small microbe that develops in hot and unsanitary areas and is transmitted either through breathing, touch or contact, and it afflicts the skin, the membrane or inner layers of the human body. Its gravest danger is that it afflicts the eye if it is cut, causing a loss of vision and bleeding."

#### A Contagious Microbe

Dr Subayti explained that this disease has spread widely among the evacuees and in a large number of border villages, that daily he treats in his clinic about 20 patients, and that a number of patients unknowingly transmit the germ to others.

He also said that he sent a report to the Ministry of Health in which he pointed out the seriousness of the disease and requested the provision of necessary medicine to all hospitals and clinics in the south.

Dr Subayti advised citizens and evacuees to take additional protection.

At the clinic of Dr Subayti, Fatimah Karki, 60, of the border town Mays al-Jabal said that a large number of the evacuees in the town have this disease, many of whom are unable to travel 50 kilometers to al-Nabatiyah because of high transportation fares.

Fatimah complained about the lack of necessary medicine in the three clinics belonging to the Popular Aid, the Red Cross and the Social Revitalization organizations.

Al-Hajjah Yasmin Dhib of 'Aramta, 60, who had lost her left eye some time ago, begged Dr Subayti to care for her other eye so that she does not lose it and be deprived of the gift of sight.

8907

CSO: 5400



MOROCCO

COUNTRY IRREVERSIBLY ENGAGED IN DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

Casablanca MAROC SOIR in French 10 Mar 77 pp 1-2

[Editorial by Ahmed Alaoui: "Democracy, an Irreversible Option"]

[Text] In the speech that he delivered on 3 March 1977 on the occasion of the Feast of the Throne King Hassan II of Morocco treated two essential subjects, the Saharan provinces and democracy and constitutional monarchy.

It is not a coincidence that these two subjects were broached in the same speech. For the recovery of Morocco's Saharan provinces and the realization of Morocco's territorial integrity go hand in hand with the restoration of Morocco's representative institutions.

The King not only sketched a survey of the steps taken by Morocco regarding the [Western] Sahara, the plans realized or started, and prospective programs, but also dealt with political problems on the national level.

As long as we were mobilized at home and outside for our struggle for territorial integrity there was no question of our allowing ourselves to be distracted from that goal. It was necessary to concentrate all our attention, all our time on its realization.

By now this goal has been reached and it has been possible to begin the institutional process in accordance with the pledges made by the King.

That is how in his Speech from the Throne King Hassan spoke of political problems in the context of the Constitution of 1972. That is the essential point. All the political actions which have been carried out or will be effected are in keeping with this Constitution. King Hassan II wished to stress this essential point--that Morocco has a Constitution and functions under a system of constitutional monarchy.

This system, which we have already had the occasion to analyze, is a monarchy, to be sure, a constitutional one, naturally, but it is also a presidential system. It is specifically Moroccan in character, drawn up by a Moroccan for Moroccans. It is neither a copy nor transplant of another system. Rather, it is a well conceived and original endeavor which reflects our own genius, history, traditions, economic and social and political conditions, as well as our circumstances.

Thanks to this Constitution the democracy that flows from it is a truly Hassan-style democracy in which the King reigns, as well as rules, and is not satisfied merely with opening flower shows. It could incidentally not be otherwise. To understand this nature of our Constitution it is indeed necessary to recall that in our country the monarchy has been intertwined with our history for more than 12 centuries and that it is thanks to this monarchy that we have been able to face our trials and tribulations and to maintain our identity. It is thanks to it and with it that we have victoriously resisted any infringements of our identity.

It is the monarchy which established the nation and it is the monarchy which has maintained it. Ever since it was founded by King Idriss I, Morocco has remained the only independent nation of the Moslem world, the only one which never became part of an empire [sic] even a Moslem one.

This is what constitutes the Moroccan identity. Kings and dynasties succeeded one another but without there ever being a break in the continuity of the monarchic system because the latter is the very basis of the nation. And this is so true that even when our legitimacy was violated it never got to the point where the monarchy was challenged.

The Constitution of 1972 assigns important powers to the sovereign and confers an eminent place on him, a preponderant one at the head of our institutions. He is the keystone of the institutional and constitutional edifice. He is the source of power that he delegates. He determines the options and defines the orientations. He gives the directives. He is the king and the head of the executive branch of government.

Furthermore, the Constitution divides in harmonious and balanced fashion the authority under the sovereign, between an executive charged with the implementation of the policy determined by the head of state and a parliament which holds the legislative power. Each has its share and its role and the relations between the various branches of government are relations of cooperation rather than the conflict that is frequently evident elsewhere. And that, too, is one of the particular features of our Constitution.

It was indeed necessary to endow our country with tailor-made rather than ready-made institutions. This Constitution is not only democratic in its letter and spirit, but in its adoption King Hassan II followed the most democratic alternative, namely, that of the popular referendum. The Sovereign who had conceived the Constitution had it ratified by the people and the latter approved it on a massive scale.

Our system of constitutional monarchy was thus instituted in spontaneous and natural fashion, without revolution or uprising or constraint or pressure, but democratically, just as King Mohammed V had promised in his historic speech of 18 November 1955. King Hassan II has kept his father's pledge.

The constitutional system, thanks to which Morocco enjoys all freedoms in all fields, thanks to which fundamental rights and public liberties are assured and respected, can be cited as an example in the Third World. As the King recalled, Morocco lives under a democratic regime both at the base and at the top. The system constitutes a democratic pyramid made up of communal, municipal provincial, regional, and professional assemblies at the base and by the Chamber of Representatives at the top. King Hassan II incidentally defined the principles which underlie this system in his speech. Thus, he stated the following:

"Moslem states can rightfully claim to have more democratic bases than anyone else inasmuch as the term 'jama'a' occurs very often in the Holy Book and in the Sunnah, which represent the sources of inspiration of the true Moslem believer. It thus appears that the will of the 'jama'a' is inspired by the divine will. That is the reason why the democratic regime will teach us to submit to the will of this 'jama'a' and will prevent our country from falling into the hands of a tyrannical minority imposing its options through force and arbitrary action."

Thus, under the Constitution Morocco enjoys all liberties and notably political and syndical pluralism.

All the provisions anticipated by this Constitution are incidentally already in effect except for one, which is still to come: That involving Parliament, for reasons which we noted earlier.

In addition, in the Speech from the Throne, King Hassan II recalled the important measure constituted by the reform of the communal and municipal councils whose powers have been increased and strengthened and whose jurisdictions have been extended. Let us recall what the King said on this score:

"As you, dear people, know, our country has been endowed with a Constitution since 1972 some of whose provisions are in effect while others continue to be contingent on the establishment of adequate institutions called for by the document, aimed at endowing the municipal and communal councils--the base of the democratic pyramid--with broad jurisdictions and major responsibilities. We have thus concentrated our efforts on the elaboration of a new law in which these jurisdictions and these responsibilities are defined. After drawing up this law and after putting it into the shape that best suits our purpose, we allowed the voters to freely choose the members who represent them in the communal councils. This balloting was followed by another election designed to constitute the provincial councils."

King Hassan II also declared that in the process of establishing representative assemblies elections to communal and municipal councils were also held as were elections to provincial and prefectural assemblies. These elections were organized in accordance with the legal provisions in effect and with

all necessary safeguards. The King announced the next electoral moves and notably the elections of deputies to the Chamber of Representatives which represents the top of the edifice, of the democratic pyramid. This is what King Hassan said in this connection:

"This operation will subsequently be followed, according to the stages anticipated by the Constitution, by the election of the Chamber of Representatives.

"Thanks to all these electoral operations whose conclusion will lead to the establishment of our constitutional institutions, in the days to come our country will lay the bases of parliamentary action which, we hope, will achieve the best results."

The Sovereign reasserted his determination that everything should take place under the best possible conditions. It is indeed undeniable that King Hassan II has opted irreversibly for democracy and constitutional monarchy. It is more than an option, it is a commitment, and that is why he wishes to do everything possible so that the experiment under way may succeed. Morocco has already had unfortunate experiences, but the country of the Green March [on Western Sahara] is bound to succeed once more. Just as he won with the Green March what the world considered to be a bet, so King Hassan now plans to make this new democratic experiment a success. That is why he has surrounded it with all the necessary safeguards and every possible precaution with the institution of the National Elections Committee and with the designation of four ministers of state--Mahjoubi Aherdane, Abderrahim Bouabid, Mohamed Boucetta, and Abdelkrim Khatib--representing respectively the Popular Movement, the Socialist Union of Popular Forces, the Istiqlal Party, and the Popular Democratic Constitutional Movement. Nothing was to be spared, for one does not have the right to fail since, as we stated, there is no other way.

The tone used by King Hassan II and the measures that he has taken since his famous Casablanca speech prove that the constitutional and institutional process is not slowing down at all. The King has constantly given his directives so that this process may lead to the anticipated results.

Let us repeat: We are launched on the democratic path and in irreversible fashion at that. Consequently, whether people like it or not, the entire country has to take cognizance of this Hassan-style will, massively ratified by the Moroccan people.

What is involved is a national endeavor and, as in the case of all national efforts, no one has the right to oppose the will of the nation and the popular consensus. We must secure the country's advance and progress for several generations to come. In this connection King Hassan II said:

"The experiment that we shall undertake is for all that not the first of its kind. We have indeed witnessed another experiment which was unable to

yield us the results that we were entitled to expect from it. And that is why we have the firm determination to carry out satisfactorily the experiment to which we have given every chance for success and for which we have created the most favorable conditions in our present circumstances.

"The goal that we seek is not to satisfy a fleeting or occasional need. Neither is it designed to satisfy one or two generations.

"Rather, our goal consists in building Morocco for future generations and centuries to insure for our country economic and political stability able to withstand all kinds of trials. To our mind this could not occur unless every individual chosen and elected by his fellow-citizens--no matter what the motivations involved in this choice--is aware of his responsibilities devolving on him by virtue of the problems which his country has to face and who, in all sincerity and integrity, seeks the most adequate and most beneficial solutions to these problems."

Let us recall that while the King has kept his commitments by initiating the democratic process, by surrounding it with safeguards, and by himself seeing to its smooth implementation, those elected also have duties vis-a-vis the voters and their country. They have to be aware of the responsibilities conferred on them, prove worthy of the confidence placed in them, and be honest and full of integrity under all circumstances. In fact, an elected representative is no longer free. He must place his entire being at the service of his voters and his country. To be a representative is not only an honorific function. It is also a responsibility that must be assumed with virtue and self-sacrifice, faith and devotion.

Besides, democracy is both fragile and delicate. In the last analysis it is worth only what the individuals involved in it are worth. The laws are unquestionably important, but what counts first and foremost is the individual, for it is he who applies the laws.

Whatever the safeguards provided, whatever the precautions taken, democracy calls for virtue and many regimes whose foundations appeared solid have foundered not on account of the wording of their documents or their people but because of their elected officials. King Hassan II recalled this point when he said:

"Nevertheless, it will be a source of profound satisfaction and pride for us to see those who will be called upon to preside over the destinies of these constitutional institutions give evidence of virtue in the accomplishment of this mission, striving to avoid scrupulously in their action the easy temptation to indulge in excesses, objectionable humor, and injustice."

But this responsibility of elected officials should not make us forget that of the voters. It is they in the last analysis who make the choices and they must do so by taking cognizance of the responsibilities which they themselves assume through their choice. It is evident that the King is right to stress the civic spirit of the citizen which is crucial.

The King has done his duty. It is up to the voters and the elected officials to do theirs.

It is thanks to the convergence of the efforts of both that we shall be able to succeed and prove ourselves worthy of the confidence placed in us by the King.

"This is an area where one could not recommend vigilance too strongly in order to obviate some offenses and to take steps against error or casualness and avoid having a faulty use of these responsibilities lead one to lose one's sense of proportion and thus move away from both justice and one's goal."

Finally, King Hassan II concluded this course on democracy, its advantages, and its virtues by stressing with reason the importance of this period for Morocco's future. It is not only a matter of implementing the provisions of the law. It is also a matter of guaranteeing life in society, the quality of human relations, the coexistence of all, and tolerance, of guaranteeing relations among citizens, between the governors and the governed, and among the executive, legislative, and judiciary branches.

Democracy does not mean the establishment of conflicting relations but rather those of cooperation, understanding, mutual respect, and non-intervention in the business of others. For while some democracies have deviated from these norms it is because those wielding authorities were unable to coexist, with others, because some wished to dominate others. As soon as one side, as soon as a political party wishes to impose itself, democracy is in peril and at all levels at that, both at the base, that is, at the communal and municipal level, and at the top, that is, at the national level. One must observe the rule of the game, from the top of the pyramid to the bottom. This is a vital need which the King recalled in the following terms:

"For we are concerned for our democracy, based on the fundamentals of co-existence, cooperation, and understanding among the powers lest one of these powers should be tempted to infringe on the prerogatives of others. If this happened it would in the last analysis be our supreme goals, that is, the safeguarding of the superior interest of the country and the legitimate interests of individuals, which could then be lost by virtue of the fact of such a confrontation."

In sum, as can be seen, King Hassan II stressed the vital importance that the present experiment has for us and for future generations. What is involved is to enable the Moroccan people to live in peace, tranquility, brotherhood, liberty, justice, and equity. In a word, Hassan-style democracy is the only way that will make it possible to forego confrontation by instituting discussion.

# BARCLAYS BANK JOINS BOYCOTT LIST

Jiddah SAUDI BUSINESS (ARAB NEWS) in English 24-30 Mar 77 p 15

[Article by Elias Haddad]

[Text]

**JEDDAH** — Saudi Arabia has officially announced the blacklisting of the British Barclays Bank group, and several other companies and ships.

"Um Al-Qura," the Kingdom's oldest newspaper and its official gazette, also reported the delisting of other foreign ships and companies.

An announcement in "Um Al-Qura" this week said the Ministry of Commerce has decided to boycott the Barclays Bank and all its branches, but gave no details.

The decision to boycott Barclays Bank was taken by the Arab Boycott of Israel Office at a meeting last October in Baghdad.

Barclays had been warned last year that it might be blacklisted because of its 50 per cent stake in the Discount Bank of Israel.

According to Arab Boycott practice prior to blacklisting a foreign company, Barclays was given a six-month period to disengage itself from Israel. This decision was communicated to the bank by the Boycott

Office after a meeting last April in Alexandria, Egypt.

Apparently, the bank failed to comply and was therefore blacklisted.

"Um Al-Qura" reported that because the French company Societe Miniere et Metallurgique de Penarroya, was boycotted, its parent company, Imetal S.A. and the following subsidiaries have also been blacklisted:

- 1 — Societe Metallurgique le Nickel—S.L.N. a Paris.
- 2 — Compagnie de Mokta a Paris.
- 3 — Le Nickel Australia Exportation a Melbourne.
- 4 — Le Nickel Australia a Melbourne (Australia).
- 5 — Minemet Recherche a Trappes, 1, Avenue A Einstein,
- 6 — Techniment a Paris,
- 7 — Le Nickel Services a New York,
- 8 — Societe Neo-Caledonienne du Nickel a Noumea (Caledonie),
- 9 — Societe Copperweld (U.S.A.),
- 10 — Ste. Auxillanne de Participation Miniere et Metallurgique, and

- 11 — Ste. Chimique et Metallurgique, de Bondy.

The announcement said factories of the above French companies have also been blacklisted.

It added that because of the partially boycotted Belgian company Clayson N.V., its parent company Sperry New Holland and Sperry Rand Corporation of the U.S. have also been partially blacklisted "after determining that these companies use Ford engines and components in their products."

Other partially boycotted firms include:

- 1 — Guarat Export Corp. Ltd. of India, especially the products which it imports from Israel, including "Pectin." Other products to be imported through the company should have a certificate of origin complying with the Arab Boycott regulations.

- 2 — Morse Electro Products Corp. of the U.S., because it owns 80 per cent of the boycotted Hong Kong Morse Electrophonic (Hong Kong) Limited.

3 — I.S.C. Industrial Suppliers Co. of Cyprus, because of its affiliation with the blacklisted Cypriot Angelides and Philippou company

4 — The following offices of the boycotted Indian company, Usha Rectifier Corp.,

- (A) P.N. House, P. Metha Road Bombay.
- (B) 38 Gupta Layout, First Cross, Bangalore — 8,
- (C) 10/22—A, Charn Avenue, Calcutta—33, and
- (D) 5, Parliament Street, New Delhi—1

The announcement of the Ministry of Commerce said the following ships have been taken off the blacklist:

— "Honest Spring," formerly known as "Karuzake," and "Virona," formerly the Swedish "Ivan Gorthon" and which will be renamed "Aboukir Fort," all of Panama registration.

— "Iggesund" and "Igna" of Sweden, "Margret Knuppel," formerly known as "Pinto,"

and "Hannes Knuppel" which will be renamed the "Margret" of West Germany; "Lido" of Italy; "Fabio" of Liberia; and the former Israeli ship "Nili."

— The Greek "Eleni T.," formerly known as "Geraldine," and "Else Maersk" have been put on probation.

The announcement said these ships were taken off the blacklist after their owners submitted official documents pledging to comply with the regulations of the Arab Boycott.

— The Israeli ship "Kinderet" — formerly known as "Agate," and "Fabio" — and the Greek "Arion" have been added to the blacklist permanently.

It said the following companies were also taken off the blacklist and their owners also pledged to observe the boycott regulation:

- 1 — Kyerkos Knitting Industry, which changed its name to "Kyrkos" Knitting Factory, of Cyprus.
- 2 — Zootrofiki S.A. of Greece.

3 — Eureka Ltd. and its Cypriot subsidiaries, Fama-gusta Transport Service Ltd. and Othello Advertising & Marketing Ltd.

4 — Nekermann Versand KGAA, including its following subsidiaries:

1 — Neckermann Grundstucks — KG Frankfurt am Main, (which was blacklisted under the name Neckermann Grundstrucks — KG Frankfurt am Main Grosslager.

2 — Grosslager Neckermann Versand KGAA & Co. Horstein (which was blacklisted under the name Neckermann Versand KGAA & Co. Horstein).

3 — Neckermann Ersatzteil KG. Langenau.

4 — Neckermann Gerlin GMBH, Berlin.

5 — Neckermann Bekleidungswerde GMBH Frankfurt am Main.

6 — Neckermann Nederland N—V—Hulst/Netherlands.

7 — Neckermann SARL Strasbourg/France.

8 — N—U—R Neckermann und Reisen GMBH Frankfurt am Main.

9 — Neckermann Vliegreisen Nederland B—V—Amstelveen/Netherlands, and



## AMBITIOUS DESALINATION PLANS OUTLINED

Jiddah SAUDI BUSINESS (ARAB NEWS) in English 24-30 Mar 77 p 19

[Article by Bob Lebling]

[Text]

Saudi Arabia is now studying bids for several major desalination projects — part of an \$18 billion master plan to reduce the Kingdom's dependence on depletable underground water resources.

The government's Saline Water Conversion Corp. (SWCC) has received bids from a number of international firms competing for the contracts, which are expected to be awarded after three to four months of careful study.

The contracts are for Phase IV expansion of the existing Jeddah facility, Phase II expansion of the plants at Al-Wajh and Dhiha, and Phase I of the massive Jubail project.

Saudi desalination efforts are among the most ambitious in the world. The Kingdom has allotted a sizable chunk of its development funds to the projects, and expects to spend over \$18 billion on desalination by 1980. Diplomatic sources believe spin-off projects could boost this figure to \$40 billion.

There are six desalination plants now in operation:

- four on the Red Sea coast at Jeddah, Umm Lajj, Al-Wajh and Dhiba,
- and two on the Gulf, at Al-Khobar and Al-Khafji.

Most of these facilities are due for expansion under the SWCC's five-year plan. In addition, at least ten new plants are to be built before 1980.

The Kingdom's larger desalting facilities — both existing and planned — are dual-purpose, producing both fresh water and electricity from the boundless resources of the sea.

The plants use bulk fuel, supplied by Petromin, to set in motion the various boiling and pressurization stages needed to extract the brine from seawater. In the process steam is created, which in turn drives turbines, producing about ten megawatts of electricity for every million gallons of fresh water.

Jeddah, one of the fastest growing cities in the world,

now receives about 20 per cent of its water from the desalination facility near the port. The rest comes from wells that tap underground reservoirs in nearby wadis.

But the wadi reserves are steadily being depleted by extensive pumping, and ground water cannot keep pace with the city's expanding needs.

As a result, the SWCC is enlarging the Jeddah facility, in three stages.

The first expansion phase, Jeddah II, is being undertaken by the Sasakura Company of Japan. Due for completion next year, Jeddah II will triple the facility's output of fresh water and electricity, — from the present 5 million gallons and 66 megawatts a day to 15 million gallons and 150 megawatts.

The contract for Jeddah III — which will boost capacity by another 20 million gallons and 200 megawatts per day — was awarded in May 1976 to the West German firm Kraftwerke Union. Jeddah III is

scheduled to be completed by the summer of 1979.

The last phase of the expansion — Jeddah IV — has been bid on by at least seven firms, and the contract will be awarded by summer. Jeddah IV, the most dramatic of the three expansions, will add an extra 50 million gallons and 500 megawatts a day to the capacity of the Jeddah facility. As yet, no completion date has been set.

The first phase of the new desalting facility at Jubail — site of a projected major industrial complex for the Eastern Province — calls for a capacity of 30 million gallons a day, along with a daily output of 300 million megawatts of electricity. The American firm of Sanderson and Porter prepared the specifications for the project, and bids have already been received by the SWCC.

The initial capacity at the Jubail plant will eventually be doubled, according to the SWCC's five-year plan.

Bids have also been received for the expansion of the smaller desalting facilities at Al-Wajh and Dhiba to an eventual 120,000 gallons per day each. Neither of these plants generates electricity.

The five-year desalination plan calls for the eventual expansion of the Al-Wajh plant to a capacity of 15 million gallons, with an eventual electricity output of 150 megawatts per day.

Other plants to be enlarged by 1980 include:

- Al-Khafji (to 25 million gallons and 250 megawatts),
- Al-Khobar (to 50 million gallons and 500 megawatts),
- and Umm Lajj (to 1 million gallons and 10 megawatts).

Specifications have been completed for Al-Khobar II, but bids will not be invited before July, informed sources report.

On the drawingboards, but not yet out for tenders, are a number of new desalination plants, including two inland facilities.

On the Red Sea coast, the SWCC is preparing designs for plants at Haql, Yanbu, Rabigh, Al-Leith, Al-Qunfudah and Farasan.

On the Gulf — in addition to Jubail — a desalting plant is projected for Al-Uqair.

And inland facilities are being designed for the holy city of Medina and the desert town of Al-Kharj in the Central Province. These plants will be serviced by pipelines to the Red Sea and Gulf, respectively.

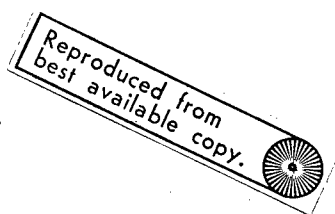
As in the case of Al-Khobar II, specifications have been completed for the new plants at Yanbu and Medina, but tenders are not expected before July. Appropriations for the three projects will have to wait for the next budget, according to informed sources.

The capacities for several of the new desalting facilities are projected as follows:

- Al-Qunfudah (1 million gallons and 10 megawatts)
- Al-Uqair (25 million gallons and 250 megawatts)
- Al-Kharj (150 thousand gallons).

By devoting so much expense and energy to desalination projects, the Kingdom hopes to meet the ever-expanding water requirements of its urban population centers and at the same time conserve underground water resources for agricultural and irrigation use.

The capital, Riyadh, is fortunate enough to be located over a vast underground reservoir, which experts say can handle the city's needs for many years to come.



OIL-BEARING SEEDS EXPORTS CONFIRM SOUNDNESS OF MARKETING POLICY

Khartoum AL-AYYAM in Arabic 10 Feb 77 p 3

[Article: "From Papers Presented to the Conference On Economy and Trade: Some Problems of Exporting Oil-Bearing Seeds"]

[Text] It is a well-known fact that all the states that have limited resources for foreign exchange have adopted the strategy of depending on their own local resources to increase their exports and cut down on imports. The new strategy calls for a review of the production system with the aim of making it capable of realizing surpluses that could be exported. Governments of such countries are taking all the necessary steps to eliminate all those obstacles and problems that hinder the various aspects of marketing including storage, shipment and financing, etc. The aim is to expand exports, to acquire new markets and to offset deficits in the balance of payments in order to continue the development process.

In the Sudan, economic planning has devoted great attention to the agricultural sector and made it a foundation for the overall development of the country. Investments in the economic sector rose from 91 million pounds in the Ten-Year Plan to 200 million pounds in the adjusted Five-Year Plan and 715 million dollars for the already drawn forthcoming Six-Year Plan which will end in 1982/1983. The latest plan envisages growth rates in agricultural production that would lead to self-sufficiency with considerable surpluses for export.

One of the major crops covered by the agricultural expansion in the Sudan is oil-bearing seeds; i.e. peanuts and sesame. The area set aside at present for growing peanuts in government projects and farms using natural rainfall is estimated at 1,800,000 feddans. The latest development plan calls for allocating 3,900,000 feddans by the end of the plan for growing peanuts with emphasis on vertical expansion. The area now allocated for growing sesame is estimated at 2 million feddans. By the end of the latest development plan, it would be increased to 6,600,000 feddans. Consequently, production of these two agricultural commodities will be doubled and exports will be increased.

It is well-known that oil-bearing seeds are now playing an important role in the economy of the Sudan, especially in terms of the amount of foreign exchange they bring to the country. The importance of these two export crops has become more evident in recent years with returns from other basic export crops, such as cotton and glue, beginning to fluctuate as a result of the conditions prevailing the world market prices.

Peanut and Sesame Exports  
Peanut

Season	Quantity in Tons	Value in Sudanese Pounds
71/72	100,730	8,549,056
72/73	125,590	11,323,784
73/74	169,000	39,000,000

	Quantity in Tons	Value in Dollars
74/75	240,525	98,325,915
75/76	274,910	110,210,105
76/77	85,500	48,228,840
Up to Dec 76		

Sesame

Season	Quantity in Tons	Value in Sudanese Pounds
71/72	82,628	8,010,288
72/73	108,353	11,176,171
73/74	120,000	28,000,000

	Quantity in Tons	Value in Dollars
74/75	88,950	47,371,400
75/76	89,560	47,930,155
76/77	54,950	30,125,000
Up to Dec 76		

The table above shows a steady increase in the size of exports and their return in foreign exchange. This confirms the soundness of the marketing policy followed. One of the reasons behind the success of this policy lies in the fact that most West African states have had to remove themselves from competition in the world market during recent years because of drought and meagre crops. Those states have been forced to keep their small-sized crops at home to meet their needs for local consumption and seeds. On the other hand, there are certain states, such as India, which produce these crops abundantly. In the past, they used to keep their crops at home for domestic consumption. But in recent years, they tended to export their agricultural products, especially edible oil and shelled peanuts. The United States,

following fluctuations in the value of the dollar in the early seventies which led the American government to decide to offer its surplus agricultural products for sale in the world market, has now become the primary country controlling the world oil-bearing seed market. In Latin America, Brazil has substantially increased its oil seed production in recent years.

The following table lists the main peanut and sesame producing countries:

The Main Peanut (unshelled) Producing Countries in 1976  
And Percentages of World-Wide Production

	Country	Quantity in Tons	Percentage
1	India	6,250,000	34.4
2	China	2,800,000	15.4
3	U. S. A.	1,761,000	9.7
4	Senegal	1,100,000	6.1
5	Nigeria	375,000	1.9
6	Sudan	700,000	4
7	Brazil	460,000	2-5
8	Other countries	4,714,000	26
	World Total Production	18,160,000	100

The Main Sesame Producing Countries in 1976  
And Percentages of World-Wide Production

	Country	Quantity in Tons	Percentage
1	India	460,000	24
2	Sudan	350,000	18.2
3	China	350,000	18.2
4	Burma	130,000	6.8
5	Ethiopia	120,000	6.3
6	Mexico	119,000	6.2
7	Venezuela	50,000	2.6
8	Turkey	35,000	1.8
9	Other countries	303,000	15.9
	World Total Production	1,917,000	100

The above statistics show that Sudan produces four percent of the world production of peanuts and 18 percent of the world production of sesame. Sudan enjoys a good and promising position among the oil seed-exporting countries, because most of the countries that produce peanuts and sesame on a large scale earmark most of their crops for domestic consumption.

But in recent years, India has abandoned this policy and entered the world market as an exporter of substantial quantities of sesame and shelled peanuts. This new development requires coordination between Sudan and India in foreign sales, so that the interests of both countries can be served.

By the above observations, I mean to say that Sudan does not enjoy a monopoly in world oil-seed market and that if we intend to increase the size of our exports of these agricultural products and to gain new markets and new customers, all obstacles and problems impeding such an expansion should be removed. Most important of these problems are:

First: Taxes and Fees On Agricultural Commodities:

It is a well known fact that the world demand for agricultural commodities is always fluctuating. In other words, if we dump an agricultural commodity on the market, its price will drop drastically. Even the rate of decrease in the price is higher than the rate of increase in the quantities offered for sale. Accordingly, our marketing policy should be so flexible to allow the commodity the chance of maintaining its value in the world market. One of the major problems the exporters face in marketing oil seeds is the high costs of marketing such commodities. In many cases, a marketing company finds itself in a position which requires either selling the surplus crops at less than the cost price or asking the government for a subsidy. The costs include such local taxes imposed without examining the marketing situation in depth. There are taxes imposed by the local people's councils and others imposed by the central government.

Let us take sesame as an example: A sesame exporter has to pay the following taxes and dues:

- 15 percent--tithes
- 15 percent--weighing charges
- 8 percent--export tax
- 5 percent--development tax

These are in addition to increases in the rates of interest charged by the banks and rates of shipping by local railways, wages and other costs.

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AL-JUNAYD SUGAR REFINERY QUADRUPLES PRODUCTION

Khartoum AL-AYYAM in Arabic 8 Feb 77 p 3

[Article by Hasb-Allah al-Haj Yusuf: "Al-Junayd Sugar Mill Increases Production from 13,000 to 55,000 Tons"]

[Text] We spent a good night at the guest house of al-Junayd Sugar Mill. Moments after we arrived, we held a serious discussion with brothers: Hasan Ja'far 'Amir, president of the employees trade union and secretary of the labor branch, Muhammad Mahmud [Manufli], member of the executive committee and organization secretary of the labor branch and Mirghani Mahjub, secretary of al-Junayd Sugar Mill Workers union.

My first and main question was: What were the reasons behind the noticeable boost of production in al-Junayd Sugar Mill?

Mr Hasan Ja'far answered my question saying: "It is true that the mill's production during the early years of its operation did not go beyond 14,000 tons annually. The highest level it achieved was 17,000 tons. But immediately after the revolution, the situation in the mill changed. That change in conduct and production was mainly due to the good management of the then director of the mill, Mr Muhammad al-Bashir al-Waqi'. In a speech Mr al-Bashir made before the president and leader Ja'far Numayri, the director cited the reasons behind the low-level production saying that they included, in particular, bad management and the various problems involving the sugar-cane farmers including the fact that the farmers were only concerned with being paid for their production and that it did not matter, as far as they were concerned, whether the management was doing something to change the situation in the interest of the farmer and the worker or not."

The director said that he immediately changed the policies and practices of the past. He further stressed that there should be some incentives for the farmer and that his reward should be equal to his production and productivity.

In my opinion, that director understood the problems of the farmers and, hence, was able to achieve a breakthrough and increase the mill's production

from 14,000 to 47,000 tons. It was an outstanding boost that attracted the attention of president Numayri who paid a visit to al-Junayd Sugar Mill. A large delegation of the representatives of the information media: press, radio and television, accompanied the president on his visit. They commented favorably on this experiment.

Mr Hasan went on to say: "The mill was supposed to close its doors because of the bad management and deterioration it had undergone before Mr al-Waqi' took over the management and immediately boosted production by paying more attention to the farmer. There was a drastic change in concepts. The era of falsehood, cheating and flattering was over. Thanks to the revolution and the new revolutionary concept that produced new criteria for judging things and restored to the farmer his dignity and his value as a human being and a citizen who had rights and duties. The revolution understood the realities of the life of the farmer and his needs. It gave him care, education and medical services. With his needs met, he was able to devote himself to better and higher production. With his problems solved, he sought fertilizers for his land.

Continuing, the president of the employees trade union said: "After that fortunately Mr Muhammad Nur became the director general of the mill. Since he assumed his duties, he has been working diligently and sincerely to change the attitudes of the labor unions from seeking acceptance of their demands to working steadily on solving the problems of self-sufficiency, boosting production and improving the status of the worker. With this policy, devoted to raising the standard of the labor unions, we have achieved great success in applying resolution No 101. For that purpose, the director general gave us his genuine support and placed at our disposal all available means, such as automobiles, microphones and other moral and material support.

By God, this was exactly what happened. We place it on record and we say it frankly, without any fear or flattery. The man did his best to develop the mill, as if it were his own and not owned by the public sector."

When we asked Mr Hasan about the role of the union in production, he said:

"In the past, the union's role was confined to presenting demands. But since the revolutionary regime came into being and provided the workers with incentives, the role of our union turned into a purely cultural one. For example, the union calls upon the worker to improve his production and take good care of his machine. We launched intensified campaigns in support of this call. The workers should realize they are the ones who reap the fruits of their hard and honest work. The recent terms governing our work have been a great gain. We now enjoy better conditions and we feel that our future is secure."

At this point, Mr Hasan completed his presentation and we turned to Mr Muhammad Mahmud Manoflee who, in his turn, took over and said:



"The revolution has drastically changed the outlook of the workers. Before the revolution, they were under the control of the communists. The communists were exploiting the ignorance of the worker. They did nothing to raise his standard or to educate him. On the other hand, the revolution was convinced of the importance of the worker as a human being with dignity. It gave him his full rights and all his freedoms."

Brother [Manufli] went on to say: "I, personally, toured every part of this country in trips I made during 1973, 1974 and 1975. I found out that the base of the labor force had strong ties with the top in every part of Sudan."

This underlined the fact that if we could provide the worker with the proper atmosphere, he would undoubtedly devote all his energies to production. This is exactly what has been happening since the May revolution took place. No longer is the worker considered a servant. The whole concept of the worker has been changed. In the past, it was quite different. Today, we are all like one family, living under a democracy. There are no longer masters and servants. There is no exploitation. We all cooperate. We are united and we share our joys and sorrows. Our aim is to upgrade and develop this mill."

Mr [Manufli] continued "At one time, this mill was suffering a pitiful state of deterioration. The prevailing trend, at that time, was to move it to another location. The moving operation, by itself, would have cost three million pounds. But thanks to Mr Muhammad al-Waqi', who enabled the mill to prove its worth without being moved to another location, the mill is now operating smoothly and steadily. Mr al-Waqi' has changed the old concepts and given everyone his rights, thus raising the morale of the workers, and, in return, they have been more willing to work and produce."

Discussing another aspect of the mill's operation, Mr [Manufli] said "Now, we have entered the stage of producing, locally, 90 percent of the spare parts we need. In the past, we used to import all the spare parts from Germany. We used to air ship pectens. Every pecten used to cost us 400 pounds. Now, our skilled workers can produce pectens, bearings and gears locally. We have a number of shops to do this. How did this happen? Credit should be given to the workers. The management has met all their needs and has been responsive to the workers and employees. We solve our problems here rather than resorting to another agency.

Concluding, Mr Manufli said: "One of my sons was afflicted with diphtheria. I took him, while he was seriously ill, to Khartoum. Dr Abd-al-Salam al-Maghribi treated him but he died. The physician was very sorry. He advised us to petition the government for a hospital. We wrote a petition and submitted it to the authorities. Mr Ahmad Bukhari, the minister of public health, visited us at al-Junayd. That visit resulted in the establishment of a 25-bed hospital to serve an area where more than 40,000 workers in the sugarcane farms live. We supported the hospital with personal contributions and added more beds. We now have a pharmacy in the hospital and are building a radiology section. With self-help, we increased the beds in the hospital

to 45 beds. There is a surgery room with modern equipment. We are now providing the village of Rufa'ah and other surrounding villages with medicines. We have a maternal guidance center that serves 24 villages around al-Junayd. We have a kindergarten. We will build a nursery, aided with a contribution from Dr Fatimah 'Abd-al-Mahmud amounting to 1,000 dinars and another 500 dinar contribution from sister Rawdah Bishara. We have a primary school for boys and another for girls. We have a public secondary school for girls and another for boys. So, you can see we are progressing steadily toward a better way of life."

Then came the turn of Mr Mirghani Mahjub who reviewed the situation in the mill before and after the revolution saying: "This mill has had several managements. I knew them all. The situation is noticeably different from what it used to be. At one time, the workers were deprived of all their rights. But now, they realize that they are the beneficiaries of the return of production. They know that this establishment is very important to them and that their demands can be achieved only by boosting production. They know that they can have more, if they produce more. I do not mean production at higher costs. I mean production at the lowest costs possible. We have a bonus because we boosted production from 13,000 tons in the first season to 55,000 tons and more. This is the production capacity of al-Junayd Sugar Mill at present. We may exceed this figure, especially since the mill's maximum production capacity is 60,000 tons annually."

Mr Mirghani Mahjub added: "We were colonized for half a century. Then we were ruled by national governments whose only concern--unfortunately--was to consolidate the positions of the rulers. At that time, the worker had no employment security. Most workers used to avoid work or even desert their work. Now, there are no traces of such behavior. Workers now have social security. If a worker dies or becomes disabled, the government guarantees his rights. We now know the advantage of solidarity and cooperation. We have a very successful cooperative. We pay the cooperative in cash in order to keep it going. Today, the cooperative has goods in stock with a total value of 200,000 pounds. Only 16,000 pounds were distributed as dividends."

Concluding, Mr Mirghani said: "Mr Khidr deserves our thanks for building a flour mill and bringing cows and poultry. We have a farm for growing vegetables. With only two piasters a day a family can buy the vegetables it needs."

The discussion was concluded with a presentation from Mr Hasan Ja'far 'Amir who said: "In addition to what my colleagues said, I must say that we are concerned with illiteracy against which we have launched a campaign. It is now three years old. Sixty students graduated, four months ago from the literacy school, as the latest group of graduates. We have established English teaching courses for those who want to learn English."

And last but not least, we, as a trade union, want to underline the fact that all the concepts have changed. This is evident in the fact that we, in the past, used to visit the newspapers and seek the pressmen to explain our problems to them. Now, they come to interview us here."

SUDAN

BRIEFS

SATELLITE NETWORK--In its meeting held yesterday morning and chaired by Abual-Qasim Hashim, the People's Council passed a bill ratifying a loan agreement. The loan will finance part of the foreign currency cost of the satellite network local ground station project. Before approval, Mr Tayyib Mirghani Shikak, chairman of the People's Council development, economic and financial committee presented his committee's report on the project. He said that under the agreement a consortium of seven foreign banks would grant Sudan a loan amounting to 12 million American dollars to finance the project. He continued to say that the participating banks would be: City (N-A) Bank 5,750,000 dollars, First National Bank of Chicago 2 million dollars, the Arab-American Bank 2 million dollars, the Arab-International Investment Bank 1 million dollars, Mideast and Netherland Bank half a million dollars, The Arab and European Banks Union half a million dollars and Credit Lyonnais 250,000 dollars. He also said that the Bank of Sudan guaranteed the loan provided for in the agreement. [Text] [Khartoum, AL-AYYAM in Arabic 9 Feb 77 p 1] 6800

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